



## STEEL STRIKE

## Coalfield is run down in readiness for South Wales pit strike

From Tim Jones

Bridgend  
South Wales miners have started running down the coalfield in preparation for an all-out strike. General, their area president, Mr Emlyn Williams, said yesterday.

In a bitter attack on the British Steel Corporation, Mr Williams said his men would "rather eat dirt" than accept the steel cut proposals, which could destroy the region's coalfield.

Mr Williams said that for the past week miners had been refusing to move any steel products within the region. That included a ban on steel arches essential for supporting underground roadways and vital for the extension of coal faces.

Speaking after a delegate conference of the South Wales miners, Mr Williams said the BSC proposals for a stunned down operation at Llanwern and Port Talbot meant that the Corporation would buy only 600,000 tonnes of coking coal from miners in the area.

"This is equivalent to the output from one mine and means that 21 pits out of 36 could close," Mr Williams said. "That is just not on."

Unless the TUC take positive action against the corporation's plans, Mr Williams said, the miners would be in the forefront of an all-out strike in March. His union was supporting the call by the Wales TUC for a two-year suspension of the closure plans while an inquiry was held into the way the steel industry was run.

During the delegate conference speaker after speaker claimed that Wales would be turned into an industrial wasteland, with more than 50,000 redundancies, if the corporation and the Government were allowed to get away with their plans to de-industrialise the principality.

Plans for a one-day national strike in Wales next Monday, the first since 1926, were completed yesterday by leaders of 20 unions at a meeting of the Wales TUC.

Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC, said more than 200,000 workers would join the strike in protest against the run-down of the coal and steel industries. He said: "As things stand more than 50,000 men will be out of work in eight months. To ask for time is the most moderate responsible and humane demand we have ever made."

The Wales TUC has called in a team of management consultants to work out a blueprint for the "reconstruction of industry in Wales".

The Government, Mr Wright said, should accede to their call for a two-year delay so that both sides of industry could work out a socially responsible and economically viable base for the future.

Secondary picketing was still threatening the future of the Metal Box factory in Neath yesterday after trade unionists in defiance of national instructions continued to prevent the movement of materials in and out of the factory.

The plant, which produces 30 per cent of the can tops used by the British food industry, employs 2,200 people and has been given a 15-month contract by the management to achieve profitability. But in spite of delegations from the factory to national union leaders, the local strike committee has decided to continue its blockade.

Mr Brian Milford, chairman of the works council at the factory, said: "We have been told by the strike committee that they will review the position on Wednesday."



Mr Scargill (right) marching with Mr Keith Jones, Rotherham, ISTC leader.

## Mr Sirs is heckled by strikers

From Our Correspondent

Striking steelworkers told their union leader, Mr William Sirs, at a rally in Sheffield yesterday that they would settle for nothing less than a 20 per cent increase.

Mr Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, arrived in Sheffield 90 minutes late after talks

with the Prime Minister in London.

He was given a lukewarm reception by the 1,500 steelworkers who had marched through the city centre for a rally at the city hall, also attended by Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, and local MPs.

Mr Sirs was heckled when, without specifying any figures, he told the meeting that he looked forward to getting round the table with the steel employers to bring the three-week-old strike to an honourable end.

A number of steelworkers shouted: "Twenty per cent and nothing less." Mr Sirs replied: "It is no good shouting to me.

I know full well what the position is."

He told them the talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues would have little direct impact and added: "The only impact that you will have now is the action you are taking."

"The only thing the corporation understands is direct action. We are being set upon and singled out. Here in Sheffield and Rotherham our position might not be very strong, but do not think for one moment it is the same everywhere else in the country."

Mr Scargill raised a rapturous response when he told the strikers: "You are invincible."

## Biggest blast furnace faces ruin if stoppage prolonged

From Alan Hamiton

Redcar  
The largest blast furnace in Europe puffs white wisps lazily into the sharp winter air. Fires have been banked up, like a kitchen stove for a January night, in the hope that she will still function when the steel strike is over.

Managers at British Steel Corporation's divisional headquarters at Redcar, on Teesside, whose landscaped offices gaze directly on to the smoking monstrosity, are concerned for the safety of this priceless plant if the shutdown is much prolonged.

No furnace of this size has been banked up before for a long period, and no one is certain what the effect will be.

The furnace, one of the most expensive single pieces of equipment in the entire British Steel complex, was commissioned only last October, and is designed to produce 10,000 tonnes of pig iron a day. Before Christmas it had been worked up to 6,000 tonnes a day, and was going well.

But now it is beginning to cool from the outside, and a long period of inactivity will mean a collapse of the refractory brick lining, and a solid mass of iron that will need to be chipped off piece by piece.

"If it reaches that stage we will have to commission this

furnace all over again; it will be a very long, and expensive process and will leave us short of iron for the steel mills of Teesside," a BSC spokesman said.

The furnace is part of the new £450m Redcar iron-making complex, which also includes a bank of new coke ovens of the most advanced design in the world. The ovens, which were started up last year, have been giving trouble because of their revolutionary design. They too, are in danger of extensive damage from a long period of inactivity.

The National Union of Blastfurnacemen is providing a 24-hour safety shift on both furnace and ovens, but BSC says their presence is insufficient to prevent serious long-term damage to the plant.

Redcar's iron ore terminal opened in 1972, and which recently imported its tenth million tonne of ore, is blocked by a stranded Australian coal ship. When the strike began 10,000 tonnes of her cargo had been unloaded, but all work was stopped on January 2, with 50,000 tonnes still in her hold.

The crew remain on board, but local officials of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation are refusing to allow her unloading to proceed.

## Lone plant carries on despite pickets and drivers

From Ronald Kershaw

Northern Industrial Correspondent, Sheffield

Probably the only British Steel Corporation plant still to be producing is the Stanton works at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, which makes spun iron pipes and concrete pipes.

The plant was functioning partly although pickets from

Corby and Wales descended on the works yesterday.

A BSC spokesman said last night: "The plant has been working because most of the unions involved are not in dispute." Production had been affected, however, because 40 lorry drivers, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, had refused to move metal.

Some members of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen in the central melting plant had stopped work and 950 of 4,000 workers had been sent home temporarily, the spokesman said.

One of Sheffield's biggest private sector steel firms, Arthur Lee, laid off 330 workers from its plant at Meadow Hall, because of the shortage of raw materials and

the refusal of workers to load lorries.

The South Yorkshire strike committee sent more men to Birmingham to picket British Leyland works and to Dover to prevent steel landings.

Mr Edward Thorne, secretary of the strike committee, described yesterday's demonstration as "a tremendous success".

The unions are aware of the dilemma their employees face. Divided loyalties, the prospect of lost jobs and future bitterness stare them in the face. Management is determined to provide facilities for work to continue for as long as possible, but the resolution of this dilemma lies in the hands of the unions.

"Times are hard enough in the European steel industry without these misguided, irresponsible pressures on the United Kingdom independent sector," Mr Paterson said.

Referring to a suggestion from Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC, that BISPA should lodge formal protests with the Government and BSC urging a settlement, Mr Paterson said there was strong evidence among private sector ISTC employees that they wanted no part in the

strike. The companies, he said, were not in dispute with their employees and the ISTC had admitted that any strike call would be in breach of established procedure agreements.

He reaffirmed earlier warnings that if the workers were forced to join the strike some companies would close down permanently and jobs would be lost.

The plan, he continued, was a political move by representatives of BSC employees to exploit for their own purposes the loyalty of their independent-sector colleagues. It would undermine the good relations constructed over years between companies and their employees.

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## Attempt made to stop supply of North Sea piping

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

Pickets have been sent to prevent the movement of steel at stockholders' yards in Aberdeen that supply piping and other material for the North Sea oil industry, organizers of the steel strike in Scotland said yesterday.

The unions were also investigating steel shipments at Dundee Docks and they had reached agreement with shop stewards at the fabrication yards at Nigg on the Cromarty Firth and Ardersier, near Inverness, that any new steel entering the yards would not be handled.

Mr Paterson said: "We are not involved in this dispute. The private sector has been one of the success stories in the UK and is one of the few parts of the steel industry in Europe which have managed to remain profitable during some dreadful conditions. This action by the ISTC does no one any good, least of all private sector employees," he added.

Later Mr Mortimer was among a wide cross section of industrial leaders who attended a meeting called by the Confederation of British Industry to assess the latest developments and the impact the strike is having on steel-using industries.

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## Pretty Pair

From Frances Gibb

Corby

Striking steel workers at Corby are to present a petition to their union organizers today which they say bears the signatures of 700 members

of Corby's tubeworks, one of the organizers of the petition, said: "We have been told that the union's money is tied up in investment and cannot be touched. We want to know where it is tied up and for whom."

The Confederation which has assets of £15m, has decided against making strike payments because its investments are not liquid and because it would result in social security benefits being withdrawn from other strike benefits.

Mr John Cowling, the national executive member of the Confederation at Corby, said he had agreed to meet the strikers organizing the petition. He said it was far easier for other unions, such as the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which is giving its strikers £9 a week to strike benefits.

Mr Thomas Barrowman, the strike committee welfare officer, estimates that of 8,000 striking members, 2,000 are single or married couples with dependants who do not receive supplementary benefits.

One of the strikers concerned about the lack of hardship money, Mr John McLean, 22, a shift helper, said he had only 71p left in the bank and had faced with rent and fuel bills of £23.50 a week.

"I have been told that a single man on strike cannot receive any benefit and that if I am still out in February 15 I can come back again," he said.

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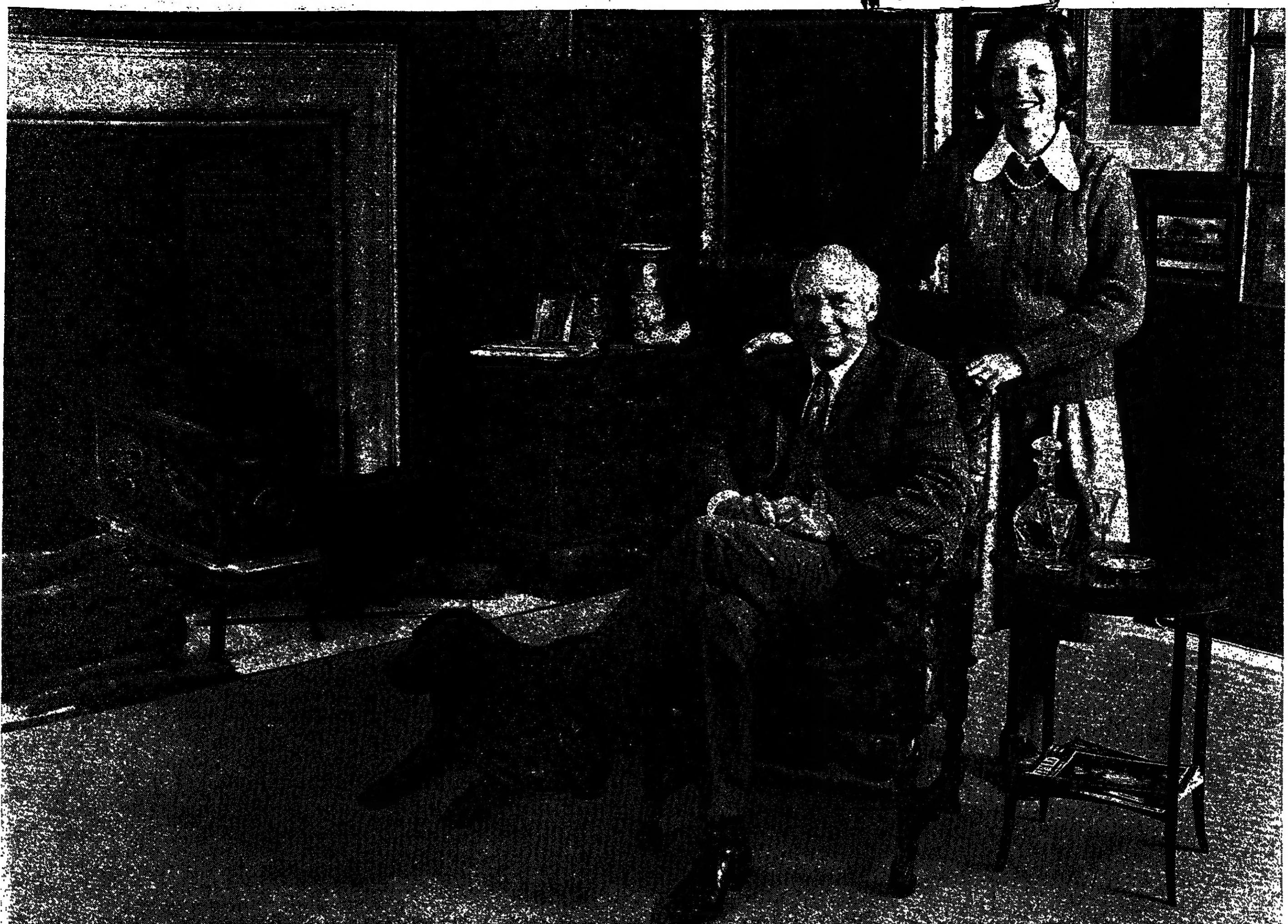
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# "Our stately home would be an iceberg without the economy and efficiency of our Jøtul woodstoves"

Charles Clive-Ponsonby-Fane Esq., Brympton d'Evercy, Somerset.

A handsome range of Jøtul Norwegian stoves is available in Britain. Backed by Norcem, one of Norway's leading industrial names, Jøtul woodburning stoves are helping more and more people in Britain to make economic sense of the traditionally costly British winter..

Charles and Judy Clive-Ponsonby-Fane, for example, installed a Jøtul 118 in their large kitchen during the winter of 1977. They now have 2 stoves in their sitting room and another in the Estate Office. Mr. Clive-Ponsonby-Fane pointed out that Brympton d'Evercy had been heated by an old boiler of Titanic proportions that annually consumed more than £1,500 of fuel. Likewise he says "Our open fires were useless. The heat went up the chimney and the smoke came into the rooms! Were it not for the economy and efficiency of the Jøtul woodstove normal life in our family home would no longer be possible".

Mr & Mrs Ridley, Corbridge, Northumberland



#### Everyone has room for Jøtul

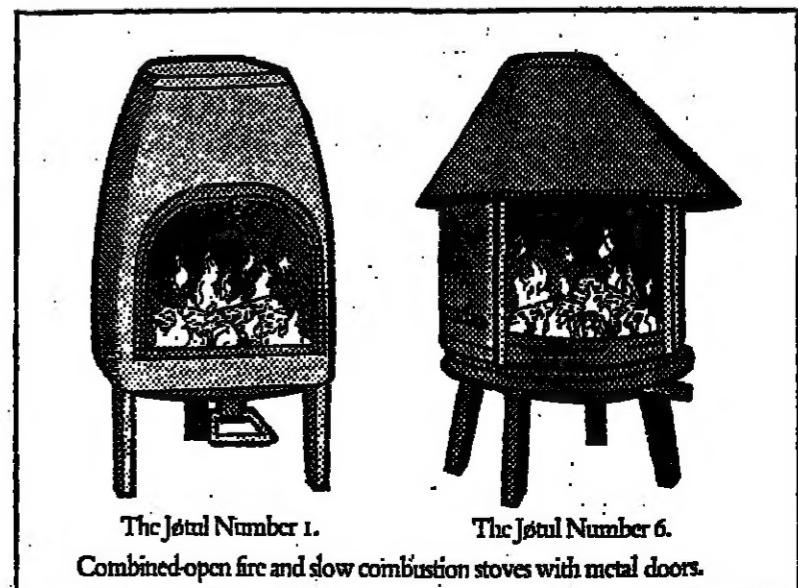
You don't need a stately home to enjoy the benefits of Jøtul. In fact, the range is extensive enough to suit virtually all types of home and size of room. Mr. and Mrs. Ridley have considerably less space to heat than Brympton d'Evercy, but here again the introduction of a Jøtul stove has proved a sensational fuel-cost shrinker. Mr. Ridley, who runs a large beef and sheep farm at Corbridge, Northumberland, says, "You've got to admit that in home fire technology, the Scandinavians have us beat. My Jøtul No. 1 stove burns for hours, and it utilises every scrap of fuel profitably."

#### Energy Conservation – the heart of the Jøtul system

Jøtul stoves come in a range of impressive traditional and futuristic designs, but the essential feature of every stove is maximum heat output combined with minimum energy wastage. At the same time the Jøtul range offers you a wide choice of technical options. Most Jøtul stoves are free-standing to ensure that a maximum amount of heat is directed into the room, and not up the chimney. Many are designed so that they can be easily switched from being an open fire to a closed-stove. These are tightly constructed of high quality cast iron to give fine control and extended burning time with prodigious heat output if required. Quite apart from the economic heat they deliver, Jøtul stoves need little attention. You won't have to keep refilling your Jøtul stove every five minutes, and you can be sure that because of its ultra-robust construction it will continue to deliver abundant and cheap warmth for decades.

#### Time to think of Jøtul?

Jøtul is here to keep Britain's wood fires burning at unbeatable cost, an aim which is fully supported by Jøtul technology. Before the winter gets any worse, why not get the whole Jøtul picture? Write for an illustrated colour brochure and details of our U.K.-wide distribution network.



The Jøtul Number 1.  
The Jøtul Number 6.  
Combined open fire and slow combustion stoves with metal doors.

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## HOME NEWS

# Middle rankers in Civil Service to be given better chance of getting top Whitehall posts

By Peter Hennessy  
Promising young officials from the middle ranks of the Civil Service are to be given a greater chance of obtaining top Whitehall jobs under a new recruitment scheme prepared by the Civil Service Department.

"High-fliers" will continue to be recruited directly from universities and polytechnic graduates, but an equal number will be found from executive officers already in the Civil Service.

A new grade of Higher Executive Officer Development (HEOD) will be created to merge the two streams of recruits. After two or three years in "testing" jobs, HEODs will be eligible for promotion to principal, the gateway grade for the higher Civil Service.

The plan represents a compromise between the egalitarian demands of the middle management union, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which has demanded that all university recruits should begin their careers as executive officers, and Whitehall's principal establishment officers, who were determined to sustain a flow of the finest university-trained minds into the Civil Service and believed that an entry restricted to the executive officer grade would deter such people.

In 1977-78, the last uninterrupted year of recruitment, 186 candidates were admitted as administration trainees (ATs), the present entry grade for the National Staff Side.

potential "high-fliers". Of those, 129 were directly recruited graduates and 57 drawn from executive officer grades.

Under the new scheme the number recruited in a single year is likely to exceed 100 to sink below 50, an equal proportion being taken from external and internal candidates.

If the two unions principally concerned, the society and the Association of First Division Civil Servants, representing the higher grades, agree, the plan could be implemented during the 1981 recruiting season.

The HEOD scheme was proposed by Sir Kenneth Clucas, permanent Secretary to the Department of Trade and a First Civil Service Commissioner responsible for recruitment.

He challenged the findings of a review committee which in 1978 recommended an executive officer development scheme to find and groom candidates for rapid promotion. Only a small proportion of those chosen for development training would have been successful.

Sir Kenneth circulated a forceful paper arguing that such a scheme would foster a failure mentality and would be wasteful of resources in an era of expenditure restraint. One of the alternatives he suggested was the HEOD scheme.

Whitehall now believes success will be built into the system. Internal candidates for HEOD will be drawn from those

who are to be promoted any way from executive officer to higher executive officer.

Those chosen for possible promotion to HEOD will then attend the Civil Service Selection Board to undergo further written, oral and case work tests similar to those undertaken by direct graduate recruits. Such direct entrants will still be known as administration trainees and will remain two years in the grade before promotion to HEOD.

It remains an open question whether the society will accept the new scheme, as it is committed to the complete disappearance of the AT grade. But the new arrangement does represent, in the society's view, a considerable improvement on the old, which it regarded as irredeemably elitist.

Mr George Marshall, general secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, said of the new scheme yesterday: "This is a much better idea. As long as we have a smallish external stream we are quite happy, and we want proper use made of in-service people."

A meeting will be held in the Old Admiralty Building next week to discuss details of the HEOD scheme. Mr Jonathan Gasham and Mr Alan Wisbey will attend for the Civil Service Department. The unions will be represented by Mr Marshall, Mr Campbell Christie, of the society, and Mr Peter Jones, from the Whitley Council.

## More aid for inner cities urged

By Our Planning Reporter

A renewed, specific commitment by the Government to discriminate financially in favour of inner cities for at least a decade was called for last night by Mr Peter Shore, MP for Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, and former Labour Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Shore was delivering the third annual Thomas Cubitt Lecture at the Royal Society of Arts, London. His theme was urban decay and, as he is now Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, it afforded a rare example of a former Cabinet minister returning to a subject of particular personal interest.

In an implicit criticism of the present Government's decision to establish urban development corporations in the London and Merseyside docklands, he said that such corporations should be set up only with the agreement of local authorities. The London docklands boroughs and Merseyside County Council strongly oppose the decision.

Without the confidence that depended on long-term government commitment, the small buds of hope and achievement which had begun to appear in the inner cities would wither and die, he said.

"We shall see the acceleration of decline; the emergence of poverty traps and ethnic ghettos; physical and moral decay; alienation and violence; and the growth and multiplication of problems that will plague not only us but generations to come."

## Arrested liner's owners sued for more than £1m

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

The Wallasey-based Cruise Club has lodged a claim for more than £1 damages for breach of contract against the cruise liner, La Perla, in detention at Alexandra Dock, Liverpool, a club official said last night.

The vessel was arrested at the instigation of the club. The owners, the Athens-based Greek Cruises, are suing the club for \$345,000 (£200,000).

The owners have allowed the club to put a consultant engineer on board to check for the alleged defects. The club is sending our letters to 2,000 people who had booked on three subsequent cruises next month telling them they have been cancelled and that their fares, ranging from £200 to £750, would be refunded.

The ship has been "blacked" by the International Transport Workers' Federation,

## 'Sex for sale' inquiry ordered at open prison

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office has asked Derbyshire police to investigate allegations that sex, drugs and drinks were for sale as part of a racket at Sudbury open prison, Derbyshire.

The story of graft emerged through solicitors acting for one of the prisoners, who helped his wife and a private detective he had hired to cooperate in trapping the alleged syndicate.

Mr Matthew Parr, Conservative MP for Derbyshire West, whose constituency the prison is, yesterday called for a wide-ranging inquiry into the affairs at the prison.

He said: "For many years the prison officers at Sudbury said yesterday: 'We have for some time been concerned about the criminals now housed in Sudbury. When the prison was established it housed only first offenders, but now serious criminals are detained there'."

The Home Office replied last night that in general people who went to an open prison were deemed suitable to be trusted in open conditions.

If prisoners abused open conditions they would know there was a price to be paid: the risk of going back into a closed prison, loss of remission and ruined prospects of parole.

Privileges on offer included, the newspaper said, sex with a prostitute for £200, a night outside with the wife at £100; telephone calls out for £10 each; extra visits from the wife at £10 a time; marijuana at £5 a roll-up; pornographic books at £25 a bundle; and luxury food for £25.

The Daily Mirror said last night that it would cooperate fully with the police inquiry.

"Everything we have got they have."

Though local officials of the Prison Officers' Association declined to comment, an officer at the association's London headquarters said the story sounded "like something out of Fantasy Island".

Promising that the association would cooperate fully in the police investigation, he added: "But we do not accept that any crime has been committed unless it has been properly investigated and tried".

Because Sudbury was an open prison security was low. Getting in and out of there was easy, but if someone stayed out for any length of time they would soon be missed.

A villager at Sudbury said yesterday: "We have for some time been concerned about the criminals now housed in Sudbury. When the prison was established it housed only first offenders, but now serious criminals are detained there."

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## Police corruption inquiry team gets new adviser

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter

An indication that Operation Countryman, the inquiry into serious allegations of police corruption in London, is likely to continue for some time was given yesterday, with the announcement of a new adviser to the investigating team.

In a joint statement Mr Patrick Kavanagh, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and Mr Peter Marshall, Commissioner of the City of London Police, announced that Mr Peter Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, is to become adviser to Mr Leonard Burt, head of Countryman and Assistant Chief Constable of Dorset.

He is taking over from Mr Arthur Hambleton; Mr Burt's chief constable at the end of next month. Since Countryman was formed in 1978 Mr Hambleton has been involved in the fact that Countryman continues to require an adviser to discuss operational matters after nearly a year and a half of work the investigations still have some way to go.



Photograph by Bill Whitburn

A "refugee" fleeing a battle scene being helped across a bridge during a Royal Engineers' demonstration of techniques and equipment at Hawley, Hampshire, yesterday.

## GLC attitude to Stansted could bring chaos to road links

By Michael Baily  
Transport Correspondent

The Government and the Greater London Council appear to be at odds over Stansted airport in a way that threatens traffic chaos in north-east London.

Asked how they proposed to provide for traffic between central London and Stansted, the GLC replied significantly by referring to a "preferred route for keeping traffic out of London", namely the M25 outer orbital motorway, which should be completed in the mid-1980s.

People wanting to drive from Stansted to central London, a GLC spokesman said, could turn westward along the M25 to the M1 and down the Edgware Road, or farther round to Heathrow and on the M4.

Decisions are due to be taken by the GLC this week on links into central London from where the M11 from Stansted ends in the outer north-east suburbs, and the indications are that solutions chosen will be inadequate for airport traffic.

The critical one is a proposed link road from the M11 at Redbridge to Hackney, where a joint working party of GLC,

Department of Transport and local boroughs is working on out-dated projections of up to 50 million, but four million passengers a year through Stansted.

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we are opposed to Stansted; we still want Maplin", a GLC spokesman said.

But if the development of Stansted goes ahead, and north-east London is not to suffer from unendurable traffic blight, much more substantial road construction than the GLC envisages will be inevitable.

"We accept that road access at the moment is inadequate", a department spokesman said, "but it is difficult to assess how to cope until we know more of the design and layout of the new airport. At the moment we are looking at it on our own."

"We expect about 10 per cent of the 50 million passengers a year through Stansted to travel between central London and the airport by road."

## Brunel exhibition plan for old Bristol station

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Plans have been announced to adapt the original Temple Meads railway station in Bristol, which was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, to house a permanent exhibition of works by him and other eminent Victorian engineers and architects.

The station, built in 1840, is the earliest large main-line terminal to have survived unaltered and is listed Grade I. It adjoins the present station and was declared redundant in the 1960s.

The British Rail Property Board has agreed to lease the building for the next year at a peppercorn rent to the Brunel Engineering Centre Trust and has undertaken to help with fund-raising. If the funds are forthcoming a permanent lease will be negotiated.

Mr Anthony Byrne, honorary secretary of the trust, said yesterday that it planned to use the entire site, including the offices, which are empty, the vaults and the train shed, now temporarily used as a car park.

## Two detectives remanded

Two Metropolitan Police detectives accused of corruption were remanded in custody for three days at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Det Constable Paul Rextree, aged 27, of the Flying Squad, of Courtwood Lane, Croydon, and Det Constable Michael Bradbury Ross, aged 30, of Hastings Road, Bromley, Kent, are charged with accepting inducements of £1,500 and of demanding the same amount with menaces.

## Cars stolen to sell abroad for cannabis, Crown says

From Arthur Osman  
Birmingham

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## Governments £500,000 grant for farm

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government has agreed to advance £500,000 to the Nature Conservancy Council for acquisition of Scotland Lodge Farm, near Salisbury Wiltshire, to be one of the most important chalk down land sites in Britain.

A copy of the original engine is being built by Locomotion Enterprises Ltd, of Darlington, the small company which is earning an international reputation for its work on copies of the earliest steam locomotives and is embarking on the restoration of HMS Warrior.

Three new jetties are about to be built on the lake, a regular supply of suitable coal has been organized, a master appointed (Captain Peter Gaukroger, a former big ship Merchant Navy officer), and she is due to begin scheduled services again on July 1. There will probably be three or four round-the-lake trips a day at a fare of about £1.50.

The final cost is likely to exceed the £100,000 first envisaged, because of inflation and unexpected snags that nearly all such ventures encounter. A final appeal is about to be launched, supported by an EEC record made by a local folk group called the Bag o' Rags extolling the virtues of a very grand place.

The will of the late Robert Wales gave the council an option to buy the freehold at an advantageous price.

## David Bedford banned

David Bedford, aged 30, of the former Olympic athlete of Torquay, Devon, Finey, London, was fined £500 and banned from driving for a year at Highgate Magistrates' Court yesterday when he admitted driving with almost three times the legal limit of alcohol in his blood.

John Tyndall, the quiet fascist leader

By Ian Bradley

John Tyndall, who on Sunday announced his resignation after more than six years as chairman of the National Front, has been a quieter and less charismatic leader of British racists than either Sir Oswald Mosley or Colin Jordan.

Although he has not become a household name in the way that Mosley and Jordan did to earlier generations, he has succeeded through a combination of rabble-rousing oratory and cool organization in his aim of getting the National Front into the headlines even if he has never managed to make it look like a respectable political party.

Mr Tyndall has always made much of his desire to establish the National Front as the focal point in British politics, dedicated to winning power through the ballot box, and he has tried to play down his own flirtation with neo-Nazi groups in the past.

The son of an Irish Protestant who settled in Britain in the 1920s and became a YMCA administrator, Mr Tyndall first

developed his overpowering sense of Britain's greatness as a small boy during the Second World War. He felt himself immensely privileged to be born into the British race and believed it important to carry on the great imperial heritage of the past.

His resignation has been caused by personal differences with his former principal lieutenant, Mr Martin Webster, the Front's most active organizer and the refusal of the party's directorate to give him the powers which he feels he needs to reverse a steady decline in membership and to heal damaging splits in the party.

Since the election, in which the National Front obtained a derisory 0.6 per cent of the poll despite holding 303 candidates, morale has been low and the party has come under increasing splits into a number of factions.

Mr Tyndall believes he is the only man who can restore its failing fortunes. It remains to be seen whether the members agree with him and will restore him to the chairmanship by backing his call for greater powers against the ruling of the directorate.

## Trust aims to offer legal advice by phone

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology

## HOME NEWS

**BMA letting public see its code of ethics for guiding doctors**

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

For the first time in 125 years the code of ethics framed by the British Medical Association for the guidance of doctors is being made available to the public this week.

Dr Michael Thomas, chairman of the association's ethical committee, said yesterday that one reason was that a more knowledgeable and better educated public needed to know "the rules under which the game was played". That would give patients more confidence.

The new code recognises in a foreword that contemporary medical ethics, while retaining some of the etiquette of an earlier era, is faced with new and ever more complex problems to which the past offers no solutions.

That is exemplified in a section headed "Ethical dilemmas", which sets out general principles about which a consensus has not been reached.

In that section the code examines reduction of services to patients, a navel for doctors because of the cuts in services forced by lack of money.

The code says that refusal by a doctor to work for patients on the ground that adequate conditions are lacking is not industrial action but the performance of duty. Such action would constitute action not against, but on behalf of, patients.

**Gallery for Turners will adjoin the Tate**

By Kenneth Gossling  
Arts Reporter

"Those who maintain that it is always unethical for a professional man to withdraw his services, which in the view of many is the only effective weapon available to him when persuasion fails, are in danger of accepting for doctors a position of subservience to their employers that would eventually preclude them from maintaining their professional standards," the code says.

The desire not to harm patients by direct action may then result in harming them by doing nothing.

The profession should require the state not to renege on its social responsibilities and the state should not require doctors to renege on their ethical responsibilities.

A dilemma that seemed likely to persist was that the two sets of responsibilities were occasionally incompatible, if not in direct conflict.

Under allocation of resources, which recognises that those for the NHS are finite, the code says that it is as a result of restrictions on the overall conditions in which a doctor is required to practise in the NHS fell below minimal levels of acceptability to him, he might feel that it would be unethical to continue to advise patients in a difficult situation which was not his fault.

*Handbook of Medical Ethics* (British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JF, £3 to non-members, £1 to members, post free).

**Whitehall brief: Contingency plans for a freedom of information Act****£30m cost of sorting defence documents**

By Peter Hennessy  
There are a handful of optimists who believe that eventually the Prime Minister will become converted to the cause of freedom of information either by a blatant example of maladministration or from a desire to enlist public support against a resolute Whitehall machine wedded to orthodoxy she does not share.

Should that happen, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will find a fairly advanced scheme for introducing a public right of access to government information ready prepared in departmental files. For Whitehall last year took the threat of Mr Clement Freud's now defunct private member's Bill very seriously.

His Official Information Bill disappeared with the Callaghan Government. But, before its demise, the official Cabinet Committee on Open Government, GEN 146, commissioned a series of departmental studies on how the right of public access enshrined in Mr Freud's Bill, would be implemented if it became law.

The transformation it would have wrought in Whitehall can now be gauged, thanks to an exemplary piece of open government by the Ministry of Defence, which has agreed to a request from *The Times* to be shown sections of its Freud contingency plan.

Defence is Whitehall's biggest department and its most prolific creator of paper. It has five million files in active use at any one time. Not all of them would have been liable for public inspection under the



Mr Don Pollock, head of the programme management division of the United States' Freedom of Information Library in its reading room in the Pentagon in Washington.

Freud Bill, as it permitted a number of exemptions, including sensitive "defence and security material".

The Ministry assumed that if the Bill became law on January 1, 1980, it would have been allowed a year of grace before being obliged to release its material. That exercise, the study estimated, would have cost £25m and absorbed 1,200 man-years of Civil Service labour at the ministry's headquarters alone, with at least an equivalent effort at military and civilian establishments throughout the country.

Each would have had available, for immediate consultation, items common to the whole ministry like staff instructions and training schemes, other than those falling inside the exempt category, plus additional catalogues to assist the public in determining precisely the documents they required. Such catalogues would list only those documents that were available.

Sadly, the work came to an abrupt halt in April when the general election was called.

The ministry's plan had not even reached the sixth floor of its main building in Whitehall where ministers, permanent secretaries and chiefs of staff take final decisions on policy matters.

**Bequest of £300,000 to library 'a valid trust'**

A £300,000 gift to the library of the Taylor Institution at Oxford University by Dr Theodore Besterman, a Voltaire scholar, to continue his life's work as a valid charitable trust, Mr Justice Slade ruled in the High Court yesterday.

The Judge dismissed arguments on behalf of Dr Besterman's widow, Mrs Marie-Louise Besterman, of Thorpe Mandeville House, Thorpe Mandeville, Banbury, Oxfordshire, challenging the validity of the trust.

Dr Besterman, who died in November, 1976, owned a valuable collection of books, manuscripts and works of art concerning Voltaire and the Enlightenment. In his lifetime he presented many of them to the library.

He left his residuary estate on trust for the university to complete his research work on Voltaire, Rousseau and other authors.

At his death two specific projects were unfinished, a complete correspondence of Rousseau, of which 10 of 42 volumes had been published, and the complete works of Voltaire in 150 volumes, of which 91 had been completed.

"Dr Besterman intended that his money should be used to finish these two items", the Judge said.

On behalf of Mrs Besterman it was argued that the trust was not charitable because it involved the mere pursuit of knowledge without its communication to others.

**Labour challenge on pension shortfall**

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Opposition MPs have tabled 14 amendments to the Social Security Bill, which begins its committee stage today, in an attempt to prevent the Government from breaking the earnings link with pension increases.

Their determination to embarrass the Government has been intensified by the disclosure last week that the November pensions increase was 2 per cent too low.

"There is no sign that the Government intends to make good the shortfall", which makes it much more important that the link with earnings is not broken", Mr Stanley Orme, Labour spokesman on social services, said yesterday. "We intend to raise this issue very strongly during the committee stage."

Mr Orme fears that if the Government succeeds in dropping the link with either earnings or prices, the newly disclosed shortfall will never be made up. The previous shortfall of 1.8 per cent under the Labour administration, in which Mr Orme was Minister for Social Security, was made up last November.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, a member of the standing com-

mittee on the Bill, has tabled amendments seeking to impose a new duty on the Government to make good any shortfall in future.

He proposes that it should be done by paying pensioners a lump sum when the relevant figures become known, usually two months after an increase, and then adding the appropriate proportion to pensions at the next increase.

"The only duty at present is to raise pensions by the amount of earnings or price increases, but if the Government gets it wrong there is no duty to make good the shortfall", Mr Bennett said yesterday.

Pensioners get very upset because increases are announced 22 weeks before they get the money. Paying a lump sum would get round that problem without raising technical difficulties."

The Labour MPs also intend to press Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, to say how the Government intends to allow pensioners to share in increases in prosperity if the present link with earnings or prices is changed to prices only.

Mr Jenkins assured the Commons during the second reading debate that the Government meant pensioners to share in rising standards of living.

**Three die in fire at National Trust house**

From Our Correspondent  
Oxford

Mr Eric Rodgers and Mr Derek Liggins, the landlady and Mrs Barbara Hiscott, died when fire destroyed their remote riverside public house yesterday. The three bodies were found by firemen in the ruined Anchor Inn at Eaton Hastings, Oxfordshire.

Brian Tremblay, a part-time barman, left the three there late on Sunday night after discussing plans for the marriage on Saturday of Mr Liggins, a widower in his 50s, and Mrs Hiscott.

The fire was spotted about 3.20 am by Pauline James, aged 17, in the neighbouring village of Kelmscott, half a mile away. Firemen believe a gas fire cylinder may have exploded, sending flames racing through the £40,000 mid-Victorian brick and timber Thame-side building owned by the National Trust.

**Boy gets award for damage to eye in viewing eclipse**

A boy who was partially blinded watching an eclipse of the sun during a geography lesson is to receive undisclosed damages from his local education authority.

Ralph Gifford, now aged 19, suffered a burn on the retina of his right eye while looking at the eclipse through a smoked glass filter handed to him by his geography teacher at Napier Road School, Gillingham, Kent, in 1976.

An apprentice machinist, at Chatham docks, Mr Gifford, of Beechwood Avenue, Rochester, sued Kent County Council in the High Court.

The council denied liability and claimed that any injury he sustained was due to his

**Mother, aged 16, of murdered baby is taken into care**

The mother, aged 16, of a baby girl who was battered to death by her father was taken into care at Birmingham Crown Court today. She admitted causing the baby bodily harm.

Mr Justice Stephen Brown criticized Birmingham social services department for allowing the girl to continue living with the man after she had the baby.

The judge said: "Matters of this sort cause great public concern. What has troubled me greatly is that this girl of only 16 was sent back to a situation where further criminal offences could take place."

Last Friday the child's father, Robert Allen Hadden, aged 23, was jailed for life for the baby's murder. A pathologist said the baby's fractured skull had probably resulted from the child being picked up by her legs and her head dashed against a wall.

**WHY YOUR LAST FUEL BILL CHARGED YOU FOR HEAT YOU DIDN'T USE.**

You've been paying for the heat that got away.

The heat that disappeared through your walls, windows, tank and loft, only to reappear on your fuel bill a few months later. It's obviously heat you can do without, so why not do something about saving it?



For instance, if you fit your hot water tank with a good thick jacket the heat it retains will keep water hot for longer, consuming less fuel and less money.

Yet even with the thickest jacket there will still be enough heat to air your clothes.

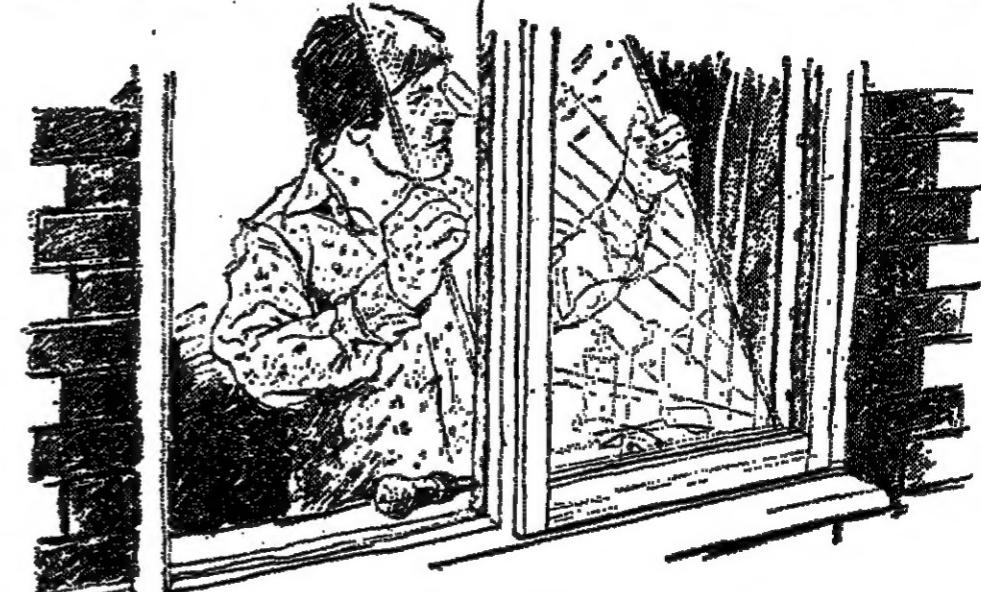


If your bedroom cools down quickly at night, perhaps you should sleep in your loft.

Because that's where the heat could be going.

A full 3 inches of insulation (mat or loose-fill) would keep that warmth where it's most appreciated.

Without efficient insulation your loft is adding a huge extra room to your heating bill.



If you have a large window in your living room, that window could be quietly lowering the temperature while your central heating works overtime to raise it.

In a case like this you'd be well advised to consider double glazing.



And if you heat your house for most of the day, why not talk to some specialist firms about the possibility of installing cavity wall insulation? Here again you could find dramatic savings in fuel.

We've included more advice on these and other forms of insulation in our booklet "Make the most of your heating". (You'll also find details of a grant of up to £50 towards loft and tank insulation.)

Post the coupon and we'll send you a free copy.

To: Dept. of Energy, Make the most of your heating, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.  
Please send me a free copy of your booklet.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

MAKE THE MOST OF ENERGY

PARLIAMENT, January 21, 1980

## Steel strike causes firm to cancel investment in Wales

**House of Commons**  
At least one industrial company had cancelled its planned investment programme in Wales because of the steel strike, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said during questions on his meeting with the Welsh TUC.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C)—When he next meets Mr George Wright (General Secretary of the Welsh TUC) he could draw his attention to the remarkable poll in *The Times* today which indicates that the overwhelming majority of trade unionists totally support the Government's proposals for amending trade union legislation?

Will he ask Mr Wright by what specific right he considers he can use the trade union movement of Wales to batter Government policies? Mr Edwards—I am sure Mr Wright will note the poll and those remarks. If the trade union movement in Wales takes that action it will have a damaging effect on business and job prospects in Wales.

Mr Alec Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab)—Will he explain to the Welsh TUC why he supports Mr Wright and the overwhelming number of trade unionists who face the challenges of the future?

Mr Neil Kinnock (Bedford, Lab)—It does not take opinion polls in *The Times* or anywhere else to prove that 100 per cent of trade unionists and other workers have jobs.

As a result of the Government's intervention in the steel industry, by insisting on cash limits and unrealistic break-even dates, the impact on the Welsh economy could be the loss of as many as 30,000 or 35,000 jobs.

Mr Edwards—He says he and others are good judges of the state of the trade union movement. I note the trade union did not seek to consult the views of the members before launching the present strike which is doing great damage to the south Wales economy.

We know of at least one industrialist who has already cancelled its planned investment programme because of the strike.

The British steel industry, management and unions, have to organise so that they can compete in a competitive world.

Mr Alan Williams, for the Opposition (Swansea, West, Lab)—The company to which he referred would have been faced with a project which, if agreed, had not altered regional policy necessitating renegotiation of the package. That company has one of the best industrial relations records in Wales.

The American management had indicated prior to Christmas they were considering cancelling the project to avoid the downturn in the British economy.

Mr Edwards—I can confirm that we were able to produce new criteria for selective financial assistance which would have enabled that project to go ahead. The management of that project has said their reason for not going ahead is the present industrial chaos and strikes in Wales.

It is no service to British industry to think we can put off the

## Minister not able to guarantee arts aid

**Parliamentary notices**  
House of Commons  
Remaining debate on petitions Bill, remaining debate on Motion on Community documents on European Court of Justice.  
House of Lords  
Order at 2.30. Southern Rhodesia

## Need to ensure people of northern region get equal access to necessities of life

The outlook for the northern region was potentially disastrous, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, North-East, Lab) said when he opened a debate on the problems of the region. If the new clause had not been agreed, it would have proved correct, the present unemployment in the region of 117,000 might be increasing towards 150,000.

He said that the region and its 300,000 people had suffered greater economic and social deprivation than any other part of Great Britain for virtually the whole of the last decade. How much longer could that situation affairs be allowed to go on and get worse over the coming years?

The country was largely two nations, with the north suffering economic and social deprivation at an order not fully appreciated in the south. At the core of the problem was a persistently high level of unemployment.

The unemployment in the region—117,000 men and women—was 8.5 per cent, compared with 5.5 per cent for the country. That meant it was 55 per cent higher than the national average.

There had always been a wide gap between regional and national levels of unemployment existing and in the last decade there had been more than 20,000 per year in traditional industries. Areas like Hartlepool and Consett had an even higher unemployment level.

In the region there were 10 unemployed people for every three who were in Britain as a whole there were only five.

The outlook is potentially disastrous (he said) and I believe that we may be going up from 117,000 towards 150,000 in the region if the national forecasts come about.

The Government had forecast a drop in private and public investment and there was also a substantial drop in national economic growth.

In its nine months in office the Government had not dealt with the problems at all, but exacerbated them. The Government had made a direct attack on the help given to unemployed in its July 1979 measures by cutting regional assistance.

In the light of the evidence and of the needs of the northern region, the Government should reconsider the designation of areas for regeneration, which were substantially above the average unemployment for the country.

He hoped the minister would pursue and support the proposals made by the European Parliament for the creation of a framework of EEC funds for the regions. The Government should also maintain policies to redistribute public expenditure in favour of the regions.

He hoped the Government would be able to make an announcement on the establishment of a northern development agency for which MPs had long been pressing. There was urgent need for this body which would have substantial initial capital.

MPs wanted to see a focal point

## Secretary of State for Wales denies regional policy has been abandoned

It ill-behaved Labour MPs to give lectures on unemployment, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said when questioned about the number out of work in the Principality.

Interest rates and much of the economic difficulties arose from the excessive spending of the Labour government and their failure to take the necessary action when the time was right, said Mr Edwards.

He said that on December 6, 1979, there were 85,177 people out of work in Wales compared with 38,424 in February 1974, and 82,024 in May 1979.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C)—These figures reflect badly on the last Labour government. Why does he think unemployment more than doubled in Wales under the last Government?

Mr Edwards (Pembroke, C)—Unemployment went from 38,000 to a peak of 101,000 under the last Government.

Mr Edwards—He says he and others are good judges of the state of the trade union movement. I note the trade union did not seek to consult the views of the members before launching the present strike which is doing great damage to the south Wales economy.

We know of at least one industrialist who has already cancelled its planned investment programme because of the strike.

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## WEST EUROPE

**Government by decree  
harms process of  
democracy in Italy**

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Jan 21.—The Italian Parliament is floundering beneath waves of obstructionism, absenteeism and the habit of governments to rule by decree. Both the Christian Democrats and the Communists have pointed to this institutional failure as striking at the heart of the country's democracy.

The only difference in the approach of the two biggest parties is the order in which they place the defects. The Communists begin with the practice of the Christian Democratic minority Government of imposing legislation by decree.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the other hand, has been under Communist chairmanship for some four years. Its presiding officer is the formidable Signora Nilde Iotti, who states that the Chamber itself is nearly ungovernable and is rapidly approaching the point of no return.

She maintains that the source of the trouble is the weakness of Signor Francesco Cossiga's Government and his use of decrees to offset his lack of a working majority. The technique is that the Government can approve measures and bring them into force by decree but a parliamentary measure must continue. The latter runs the risk of not being approved despite the fact that it has, theoretically, the backing of a large majority.

As far as he is concerned, obstructionism is the first of Parliament's evils. Both measures have already been approved with sound majorities in the Senate, he points out. He admits that government by decree has been growing. He explains this phenomenon by pointing out that governments have short lives and Parliament, too, has now on several occasions been dissolved well before it has run its full course of five years. Hence governments use decrees as a means of introducing essential measures.

Obstructionism itself, which is aimed against the decree system, also drives governments to use decrees with increasing frequency.

**Dutch bishops accused by  
Vatican of weakness in  
upholding priestly celibacy**

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Jan 21

The Dutch bishops summoned to the Vatican by the Pope to give an account of themselves today faced, as best they could, a damaging punch which came in the form of a question alleging weakness in upholding priestly celibacy.

The summons came at the beginning of the second week of the Dutch church's special synod, which is due to end on Saturday. As usual, the meeting was private and the Pope sat silently through the proceedings.

In keeping with the Vatican's information policy, no names are given in the summary of the session.

Supposedly, the question on celibacy came from one of the six cardinals of the Roman Curia, whom the Pope made members of the synod. Given the nature of the question, it may well have come from Cardinal Oddi, the conservative head of the Sacred Congregation for the Clergy.

"Had there not been, perchance", the Dutch bishops were asked, "a lack of clarity on the part of the hierarchy of the Netherlands on the problem of celibacy?"

One of the seven Dutch bishops replied that they had always defended celibacy in a "wise and unequivocal" manner, clearly excluding optional celibacy which some Catholics had proposed.

Another of them said that at present in the Dutch ecclesiastical province the vast majority accepted without ambiguity priestly celibacy, and no candidate to the priesthood had said to the bishops that he was against permanent celibacy. The number of vocations was said to be slightly improving after the "dreadful fall of the last 20 years".

No doubt, the discussion was much fuller than the Vatican's summary suggests. The reported statements are misleading. It is true to say that the bishops, whether conservative or progressive, have been publicly

**Burglars paint  
slogans to  
mislead police**

From Our Correspondent

Vienna, Jan 21

A fire in a council office building in the Vienna suburbs was at yesterday evening which was at first thought to be a "left-wing terrorist bomb attack" was in fact an ordinary burglary.

The criminals had set fire to the office to destroy possible clues and painted left-wing slogans on the walls to try to mislead the police.

The police noticed that the name of a terrorist whose release from jail was demanded was wrongly spelt and that a hammer and sickle emblem had also been drawn wrong way round.

**Summer time plan**

Budapest, Jan 21.—Hungary will introduce summer time in April as part of an overall energy savings plan, the news agency MTI said today.

## OVERSEAS

**For first time since war Bonn fails to give wholehearted support to American policy**

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Jan 21

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, hopes to exercise a moderating influence on President Carter and his Administration over Iran and Afghanistan during his visit to Washington today and tomorrow.

This is the first world crisis in its 30-year history, when West Germany has not been able, wholly and instantly, to see eye to eye with its vitally important ally and the result is deep unhappiness in Bonn.

The double crisis has created a divergence, not so much of interests, but of emphasis. This has made party sharper than it was otherwise have been by the fact that both President Carter and the West Germans face elections this year.

The latest reshuffle brought Sigmar Celio Darida to the post which handles the Government's relations with Parliament. He is a Christian Democrat by no means unused to frustrating opponents having been the Mayor of Rome.

A few days after taking up his new job, he began talking about the paralysis of Parliament and its danger to democracy.

He maintains that the source of the trouble is the weakness of Signor Francesco Cossiga's Government and his use of decrees to offset his lack of a working majority.

He points out that not only are the anti-terrorist measures coming before the Chamber this week, but the long discussion of a Bill on the press this time not a decree but a parliamentary measure must continue. The latter runs the risk of not being approved despite the fact that it has, theoretically, the backing of a large majority.

As far as he is concerned, obstructionism is the first of Parliament's evils. Both measures have already been approved with sound majorities in the Senate, he points out.

This carrot-and-stick policy of trying to neutralize Muslim authority over the left-wing intentions of the Government, while threatening increased pressure against dissident tribesmen, is likely to set the pattern for the early months of Mr Karmal's new administration.

The disappearance of green from the national flag after the overthrow of the Daoud regime in 1978 was a cause of much contention among the clergy, and its reappearance will undoubtedly be welcomed.

Less acceptable to Afghans, however, will be Mr Karmal's promise to treat "with revolutionary decisiveness" what the party refers to as "terrorists, gangsters, murderers and highwaymen."

A politbureau statement also castrated Western press reporting of Afghanistan, mentioning not only the recent expulsion of American correspondents from the country but alleging too that British and other European reporters were guilty of "mudslinging".

China stopped: The Afghan Embassy in Delhi said today it was under instructions from the Government in Kabul to stop issuing visas to all journalists.

An embassy official said instructions not to issue visas were received on Saturday when the Government in Kabul decided to halt, for the moment, the issue of documents allowing Western journalists to work in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

Iran threat: West German reporters may be next in line for expulsion from Iran—after their American colleagues—for their "very negative reporting", an official of the Iranian information ministry said today.

Vocations are certainly few, even if rising; seminarians are fewer still because the whole country has only one seminary. That is in the highly conservative bishopric of Roermond, where the bishop reopened his seminary after the rest of the bishops had agreed to send would-be priests to study theology in faculties of public universities.

However, Roermond has gone back to traditional methods, which were used to train most of the 1,500 to 2,000 Dutch priests who have abandoned the priesthood over the past two decades. Hence, the call for a return to the old pre-Vatican Council methods can, if imposed by the Vatican, hardly be expected to bring a great improvement.

So far, however, this is the only definite proposal known to have emerged from the council except for the suggestion from the Vatican for increasing the number of bishops. The logic of the plan for adding three more bishops to the existing seven is that the Pope's choice for the new dioceses would be more in keeping with the conservative thinking prevailing at the Vatican than with the four Dutch bishops known to hold progressive views.

The Dutch are treating the proposal with great caution.

**Chaban-Delmas visit hailed by delighted Moscow**

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, Jan 21

M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly and a former prime minister, arrived here today at the start of a 10-day official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

He is the first senior Western politician to come to Moscow since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and his visit is seen as very significant.

The visit, part of a regular exchange of parliamentary delegations, was arranged a year ago, and French sources say there was no question of its being cancelled. M. Chaban-Delmas may be received by President Brezhnev or other Soviet leaders, and is expected to outline to them France's position on Afghanistan as well as to members of the Supreme Soviet.

The caller denied that the GAE was responsible for several rape cases which had been blamed on right-wingers last week and that its militants include members of the security police, the paramilitary Civil Guard or "parallel police".

Authorities believe the four-for-one formula might apply to the bombing of the bar

arrived: "The difficulties currently existing in the world give us an additional reason to come here and discuss topical matters". He had come to Moscow as a true follower of General de Gaulle's ideas, "as a man who wants nothing to disrupt the development of relations between France and the Soviet Union".

The Russians are particularly pleased that it is the French, with whom they have enjoyed good relations for nearly two decades, who have symbolically asserted Europe's independence of America by continuing with the visit.

Two Tass headlines today succinctly sum up the Soviet feelings: "USSR-France: reliable partnership" and "French diplomacy: traditional realism". The first headline is in pointed contrast to President Brezhnev's recent assessment of President Carter as an "absolutely unreliable partner".

While the West Germans agree that the Soviet Union should be deterred from other Afghanistan-style ventures, it is anxious not to sacrifice the outstanding and tangible achievements of its détente policy which have benefited not only Germans but Europe as a whole.

Although the Germans are fully aware of the implications of Afghanistan, Berlin, as one newspaper put it, is nearer than Kabul. The Germans dread a return to a cold war atmosphere.

The West German attitude might be better appreciated in Britain if two million Britons lived in a walled city over 100 miles behind Soviet lines, potential pawns in a colossal power game; if minefields and booby-trapped fences were the country's keeping a third of the population prisoner in the sea there were along its

eastern boundary Soviet tanks and weapons pointed at London, Birmingham and Manchester.

In this Government's ten years in power, Berlin has ceased to be the flashpoint of Europe. Its status and access have been secured to a great extent by treaty. Families separated by the division of Germany have been reunited, relatives in East and West can visit and telephone each other, trade is flourishing and ties with East Germany, created

which it would be painful and costly to sever. Diplomatic relations with East European countries have been established and the hatred of the former enemy is being slowly replaced, at least on government level by respect.

"Is this all to count for nothing any more?" Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, asked Parliament last week.

The Americans have asked their Berlin as the first victim. The greatest deterrent to the Soviet Union in German eyes is the revulsion among Third World countries, who realize that they too could fall victim to Russian power strategy. But any attempt to exploit this by the West would only do more harm than good.

However, the Germans are planning to give even more economic aid to countries on the fringe of the crisis area, including Pakistan, India and Turkey.

Officially Bonn is maintaining an open mind about the Olympic Games while President Carter decides what to do.

The Americans are also pressing Bonn to withdraw from planned meetings with President Brezhnev and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, and will work for an appalling escalation.

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The result of a survey published today by *Newsweek* magazine shows that by three-to-one margin, Americans favour moving the games out of Moscow without America taking over, this could have an impact on future Russian foreign policy. In appealing for American athletes to stay away from Moscow yesterday, Mr Carter said he thought such a move might deter future Soviet aggression.

A second, less scientific poll conducted by the *Washington Star* showed 88 per cent of its readers who responded by post being in favour of a boycott.

Predictably, though, organizers of the American Olympic team and the athletes are less keen on the idea.

As a general rule, older athletes grudgingly support a boycott but young athletes, who expect to attend the games for the first time, understand why do not want to waste the training they have put in.

Before announcing his decision on President Carter's appeal, the United States Olympic Committee intends to poll all 10,000 Olympic hopefuls for their views.

**'Sportsmen hostages':** American athletes and sportsmen were being held hostage by President Carter to his political ambitions. Tass said today in the first substantial Soviet comment on the President's television announcement last night that he wants the Olympic Games transferred from Moscow or cancelled (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

Tass said the President, who boasted that he was a human rights champion "has no use for the rights of others if these run counter to his political ambitions". A commentator, referring to the American hostages in Tehran, said that in spite of Mr Carter's repeated denunciations of the use of hostages for political ends, the sportsmen had assumed that role in his present adventure.

If one is to use sports terminology, one can say that the Olympic annals will recall Carter as a man who erected, rather than cleared, hurdles.

Carter's decision will, in the long run, no doubt prove to be a goal he scored into his own net.

Western reaction: West European governments responded with caution today to President Carter's boycott call.

So far Canada and Britain are the only other members of the Western alliance to advocate boycotting the Moscow games. Other governments, turning over the issue again today at President Carter's bequest, pondered whether the impact of Mrs Thatcher, seen by the Chinese as too little aware of the Soviet threat.

White seemingly remote from China's area of influence, the Balkans have in the past given Peking its most important political weapon against the Soviet Union. In Europe where the Nato powers and the Third World, particularly the Middle Eastern countries — together in joint opposition to further Soviet gains.

A serious worry for China is that if Moscow should attempt to subvert or control Yugoslavia after President Tito's death, Romania would be the next target.

Combined with the possible subjugation of Albania—China's former ally but now an outspoken critic of Chinese policy—such a strategy on the part of the Soviet Union would mean complete Russian control of the Balkans as far as the Greek frontier.

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A serious worry for China is that if Moscow should succeed in subduing Afghanistan, and later perhaps Pakistan and Iran, it will not be slow to sever parts of Central Asia from their political ties with Peking and set up an "independent Republic of Eastern Turkestan".

The events in Afghanistan were particularly ominous for China since they coincided with the ill health of President Tito, one of Peking's best friends in East Europe. The Chinese fear that if Moscow should attempt to subvert or control Yugoslavia after President Tito's death, Romania would be the next target.

Sport, however, takes a back seat to China's urgent sense of the need to bring the Nato powers and the Third World, particularly the Middle Eastern countries — together in joint opposition to further Soviet gains.

The fighting now going on is in the traditional hit-and-run manner of the Afghan tribal bandits and is the type of thing that transcontinental drivers have learnt to expect in the area. To judge by our driver today, the average Afghan is more terrified of his own lawless compatriots than he is of the Soviet Army.

Russia soldiers on view, and there were fewer of them about than there had been a fortnight ago. The few tanks visible on the roadside were all in canvas wraps and left with a minimal guard. Our driver stopped shaking and drove on confidently.

In Jalsalabat last night there had been no electricity for the sixth night running because the local transformer had been blown — for the third time in recent weeks. But apart from that, fighting in the area appears to be less than it was just over a week ago.

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The road itself, one of the most important in the country, has been left to the Afghan Army to protect, yet except around Jalsalabat Afghan soldiers are not much in evidence.

It was not until reaching the plateau leading from the gorge to the city that there were any

**Two polls support Olympic boycott call**

From David Cross

Washington, Jan 21

President Carter's claim that the American people will support his appeal for a boycott of this summer's Olympic Games in Moscow if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan is strengthened by two recent public opinion polls.

The results of a survey published today by *Newsweek* magazine show that by three-to-one margin, Americans favour moving the games out of Moscow without America taking over, this could have an impact on future Russian foreign policy. In appealing for American athletes to stay away from Moscow yesterday, Mr Carter said he thought such a move might deter future Soviet aggression.

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## OVERSEAS

## Russia knows that this is not the time to try to entice Yugoslavia back into Soviet fold

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Jan 21

Soviet television interrupted its main evening news bulletin last night to report the amputation of President Tito's leg. The report of any illness or operation on a leading statesman is extremely rare in the Soviet Union, and reflects the intense concern with which the Russians are watching the situation in Yugoslavia.

On Friday President Brezhnev sent a telegram to President Tito wishing him an "early and complete" recovery from his illness, and expressing his hopes that the Yugoslav leader would still guide his country's policy towards the Russians for a long time yet.

The telegram was a sincere reflection of Soviet feelings at the moment. In the present tense world atmosphere created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the last thing Moscow wants now is a succession crisis in a country that has long had sensitive relations with the Soviet Union.

The Russians know and respect Marshal Tito, a man who personally took part in the Bolshevik Revolution, something the present Soviet leadership cannot boast.

They have come to accept that under his rule Yugoslavia must be considered a special case among communist countries. They have never accepted the ideological heresy of his brand of communism. They have often been angered by Yugoslavia's non-aligned foreign policy, and they have not given up the idea that the country might one day be enticed back to the Soviet fold. But now is not the time.

Indeed, the Russians are unlikely to make any move that could be interpreted by a suspicious Yugoslav public as putting pressure on the strategically placed Balkan state for a long time after President Tito's death.

They could exploit the simmering differences between the

their close ally Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, they could attempt to encourage factions in any future collective leadership that looks towards Moscow. They could offer substantially larger trade incentives to tie Yugoslavia more closely to them economically. But they will first wait to see how things develop if Marshal Tito dies.

In some ways Yugoslavia's status in Soviet eyes is comparable to that of Finland—nominally close to one half of Europe, but of vital strategic and political importance to the other half.

Three days ago, Tito dismissed an "aride, provocative and false" the contention that there was a Soviet threat to Yugoslavia, and said such statements indicated the obvious intentions of NATO to interfere in Yugoslavia's affairs. Relations between the two countries, Tito said, were marked by "profound friendliness".

That this is officially true is because of President Tito's ceaseless efforts during his 17 visits to Moscow to ensure that the Kremlin endorses the Yugoslav position.

Ideology, however, has not stood in the way of a growing and important trade link between Moscow and Belgrade. Last year, it was estimated that mutual trade could reach \$21,000m (£940m) in the next five years.

To the Russians, always short of hard currency to import consumer items from the West, Yugoslavia is a valuable supplier of better goods for the average Russian shopper, and a way of buying Western goods made in Yugoslavia under licence without having to spend hard currency.

The Russians are sure to do their best to promote this trade link. They probably have their doubts about the viability of a post-Tito collective leadership. But they are aware that the world is now watching their behaviour towards Yugoslavia.

And they cannot afford to let the non-aligned movement towards Moscow.

The Russians were particularly struck by Yugoslavia's condemnation last year of Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea. A few days ago, they also sharply attacked those communist parties, notably the

Yugoslav, which opposed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Although such criticism hurts, especially coming from a communist country, Moscow knows it is part of the independence which President Tito wrested from Stalin after the Second World War and which is now accepted by the West as an important factor in present-day Europe. So, too, is Yugoslavia's friendship with China.

But foreign policy, though an irritant, is less worrying to the Soviet leadership than the ideological differences and the example of Yugoslav communism in action at home. Such an example, the Kremlin always fears, may be contagious in the Soviet Union.

The main criticism levelled at the editor-in-chief of *Pravda* three years ago, when his paper printed surprisingly critical articles on the Soviet economy, was not that this aroused comment in the West, but that the articles were reprinted in Yugoslavia—"our ideological adversary".

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Bullying tragedy: Rescue workers mingling with bewildered survivors in the debris of five grandstands, which collapsed at a Colombian bullocking on Sunday, killing at least 160 people and injuring more than 500. The disaster occurred in the Caribbean coastal city of Sincelejo during a traditional annual

fiesta, when young bulls are fought

both by amateurs and professionals.

Police said the stadium was over-crowded and the temporary stands had been weakened by hours of torrential rain. "It just collapsed like a house of cards", said a police officer.

"People were screaming under the

debris and we were nearly swept away in the panic." Many of the dead, including numerous children, were trampled to death in the rush for safety.

Newspaper reports said the death toll might rise to 300.

## US officials seriously concerned over Moscow's intentions

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Jan 21

American support for Yugoslavia's independence and territorial integrity, has been reaffirmed here but the State Department spokesman refused to be drawn on questions of what might happen when President Tito dies. He reminded reporters of a Government statement to that effect which was issued when President Tito was here on a state visit two years ago.

American officials are now seriously concerned about Yugoslavia. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan is a nasty precedent, and although American reaction to that event is chiefly directed at containing the damage in the Middle East, it is hoped here that a show of sufficient firmness over Afghanistan will deter the Russians from meddling in Yugoslavia.

Observers here think that events in Yugoslavia when Marshal Tito dies will be decided by the unity not only of the Communist Party and the Government, but above all of the Yugoslav Army. The threat from the East should help national unity, it is believed here.

The degree of support offered from the West will also be important. The European Community is rushing to complete its agreement with Yugoslavia and Americans and Western Europeans leave no doubt

of their concern for Yugoslav independence.

All this may not be enough. Officials here repeatedly emphasize the long-term effects of the weak and short-lived Western response to Soviet aggression in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. There is, furthermore, the unfortunate nature of President Carter's remarks about Yugoslavia. If the Soviets should invade, all

the elections.

He was asked about his ideas on the subject during a televised debate with President Ford and his reply was clearly carefully considered. The full quotation is as follows:

Question: "The next big crisis spot in the world may be Yugoslavia. President Tito is old and sick, and there are divisions in his country. It is pretty certain the Russians are going to do everything they possibly can after Tito dies to force Yugoslavia back into the Soviet camp. But on Saturday, you said, and this is a quote: 'I would not go to war in Yugoslavia even if the Soviet Union sent in troops'."

Doesn't that statement practically invite the Russians to intervene in Yugoslavia?"

Mr Carter replied: "Over the last two weeks, I've had a chance to talk to two men who have visited the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and China. One is Governor Averell Harriman and the other one is James Schlesinger.

## Tito crisis affects Dr Kreisky's travel plans

From Our Correspondent  
Vienna, Jan 21

The Austrian Cabinet will consider the medical bulletins on President Tito's health after his latest operation before deciding whether or not Dr

Bruno Kreisky, the Chancellor, should leave Austria on Wednesday for a 12-day visit to the Far East.

The Austrian Chancellor is under strong pressure from the Opposition not to leave the

country while the situation is so uncertain.

A spokesman for Dr Kreisky said this afternoon that if the situation in Yugoslavia remained the same the journey would take place as scheduled.

McCartney offer to meet loss of cancelled tour

Seoul, Jan 21.—President Choi Kyu Hui of South Korea

of mounting a false peace offensive to subvert the South after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October.

Mr Choi said the North might undertake a military attack if there were social confusion in South Korea.

His charges came three days after he said he was considering a North Korean proposal made nine days ago for talks at prime ministerial level on ways to reunify the two halves of the country.

Mr Choi was speaking at an annual meeting with Cabinet ministers, provincial governors and police chiefs on ways to combat Northern espionage.

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McCartney offer to meet loss of cancelled tour

Tokyo, Jan 21.—The Tokyo

district prosecutor's office said no decision had been reached on whether to charge Paul McCartney, the former Beatle, or deport him on allegations of trying to smuggle marijuana into Japan.

Several hundred fans gathered outside the Budokan martial arts hall where Mr McCartney and his group Wings had been scheduled to begin their 11-concert tour today.

Mr McCartney is reported to have offered to reimburse Japanese promoters for their losses on the cancelled tour.

Mr Takahiro Kawaguchi, vice-president of the 4,000-member Complete Beatles Fan Club, said his organization was asking members to sign a petition to be sent to Mr McCartney to show their solidarity with him. —UPI

McCartney offer to meet loss of cancelled tour

From Patrick Brogan

Grinnell, Iowa, Jan 21

A deadly hush settled over Iowa yesterday afternoon. The television men turned off their cameras. The candidates turned off their smiles. The campaign workers turned from their task and the entire male population turned on the television.

Some women did so, too, but not many. Football remains a man's game, and yesterday was Superbowl Sunday, when the last two teams fought it out in the sun in Miami.

Iowans enjoy politics and find the national debate over the Presidential nomination, which is beginning here, fascinating and important. But football has their hearts, as it has the hearts of most Americans, and politics were abandoned.

Mr George Bush, one of the most serious of Republican candidates, threw a Superbowl party in Des Moines. Five hundred people watched television, and Mr Bush appeared at half-time, though not to campaign.

The Pittsburgh Steelers won the fourth year in a row.

Afterwards, in Grinnell, the children were packed off to bed and it was back to politics.

The owner of a local factory, Mr Sharp Lannon, drew an analogy between such domestic scenes and international affairs.

"If you mean it, when you tell the kids to go to bed, and if the kids learn when you mean it, then off they go. If you don't really mean it, they know that you don't, and they won't".

"It's the same with the Russians. They don't believe Carter really means it. They've seen him back off too many times

in the past. He should have been more interested in organizational questions.

Mr Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers has come out for Senator Kennedy.

He has campaigned for the senator here and has called on the workers there are many plants in Iowa making parts for cars.

Will they answer when he calls on them?

A lot of people here think

that they will not. This is not a primary. People must turn out in the cold of the evening and spend a couple of hours with their neighbours, choosing delegates. Three removes from the national convention.

It is all rather remote. Ten per cent of Democrats turned out in 1976 and Mr Carter got less than 30 per cent of their

voters.

He was launched towards victory, therefore, with about

3 per cent of the Democrats

and the Republicans with about 10 per cent.

He is a fan of Ronald Reagan. He and his wife had

watched Mr Reagan address a television rally in Des Moines on Saturday night, and were much impressed by his performance.

"He's got something, I suppose

its charisma, that comes out of the screen," Mrs Lannon said.

"We need someone with real leadership, with guts". Mr

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## OVERSEAS

## Move to leave blacks out of S African constitution criticized

From Eric Marsden  
Johannesburg, Jan 21

Spokesmen of all South Africa's racial groups strongly criticized the Government's plans for a new constitution at a five-day hearing of the Schlebusch Commission in Cape Town, which has just ended.

The commission, headed by Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Interior Minister, includes five Cabinet ministers and three members of opposition parties. Under the proposed new constitution, drawn up two years ago, there would be separate parliaments for the white, Indian and Coloured communities, but blacks would have to continue to express their political rights in the various black homelands.

The exclusion of blacks from the constitution has been the main stumbling block to acceptance of the new "dispensation", as the Government prefers to call it.

A memorandum by the Progressive Federal Party, the main opposition group in the present all-white parliament, submitted a memorandum to the commission on party policy, proposing a federal constitution on a geographical basis.

It was based on "the non-negotiable principles of full citizenship for all South Africans regardless of race, and no race domination or discrimination in any form".

There should be a universal adult franchise "at some future date", a multiracial federal parliament, state legislative assemblies open to all races, proportional representation at all levels of government, and a minority veto on the vital levels of decision-making.

The New Republic Party, which grew out of the former United Party, produced alternative proposals which it claimed would satisfy the aspirations of all races while removing white fears of domination by a "one man one vote" system.

The plurality of South African society must be recognized. All groups should govern themselves to the maximum extent possible and also have a say in matters of common interest.

## Communists greet plan for 'China office' in Hongkong

From Richard Hughes  
Hongkong, Jan 21

Chinese Communist representatives in Hongkong have welcomed a recommendation by the Hongkong Advisory Committee on Diversification (ACD) that a special "China office" with a staff of experts should be established to consolidate growing cooperation with Canton authorities and joint industrial and investment projects.

"The Hongkong Government has a role to play in facilitating a series of dialogues between the relevant trading and political authorities in China and the local and international business community", the ACD said.

It must try to identify more closely opportunities for co-operative effort which should be followed up, and more clearly those requirements for public services and public works which flow from these opportunities."

At present contacts for joint cross-border ventures are discussed by Hongkong Government departments and Canton representatives or Peking resident companies in Hongkong like the China Resources Department, Ng Fung Hong, the Bank of China and the New China news agency.

The proposed China office could work closely with the Hongkong Political Adviser's office and organize immediate consultations with visiting Chinese missions.

## Gandhi attack on rich nations

From Richard Wiggs  
Delhi, Jan 21

Mrs Indira Gandhi struck an impatient, nationalistic tone when she spoke today at a United Nations conference intended to thrash out with the rich industrialized countries ways to improve the pace of industrialization among the "north-south dialogue".

Making her first important speech as the new Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi said the rich countries must understand that the industrialization of the developing world "is an inevitable process of history".

She said: "If we seek help it is not as charity but rather as part of a process to undo the injustices of ages and bring greater equality and security".

What was needed for the rich countries was "a more determined political will".

She said the existing system, "with the world divided between the industrialized haves and have-nots, no longer commands acceptance".

President Reddy, inaugurating the third conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Unido) thought, too, that the world's present political crisis stemmed in large measure from the "inherent instability of an economic order which is not capable of responding to the stimulus of change".

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, told the conference this year could be decisive for international economic relations. "What is at stake", he said, "is global prosperity and peace".

The conference opened in a sombre mood against the back-

## Canadians expel three Soviet officials

From John Best  
Ottawa, Jan 21

One of the strongest attacks came from Dr A. D. Wassenaar, of the Sanlam Bank, a prominent Afrikaner businessman. He said that whites were being unrealistic if they thought they could keep control of the country in their hands forever. They should seek the most acceptable form of transition, aiming to preserve control in educated, responsible hands, regardless of racial differences.

He proposed a constitution based on a strictly qualified franchise, with three voters per roll. Eighty-five per cent of MPs would be elected by voters on the main roll, with the highest educational and taxpaying qualifications.

Professor Ben Vosloo of Stellenbosch University, the influential Afrikaans school of political thought, said that to exclude blacks living in white urban areas from the constitutional plans was like Hamlet without the Prince. A Stellenbosch colleague, Professor S. Terreblanche, thought that a whites-only parliament could no longer be defended.

The South African Indian Council submitted counter-proposals that, for an interim period of 10 years, there should be a single legislative assembly which, as well as whites, should have an agreed number of Indian, Coloured and Black representatives.

Dr A. M. Moodie, the council's chairman, said there should ultimately be a unitary state "patterned on a single common political society".

Inkatha, the Zulu cultural group which is South Africa's largest black organization, issued a strong call for a single state "with one defence force, one passport, one economy and one nationality for all South Africans".

Nearly everybody giving evidence has spoken of the need for urgent action, but this does not seem likely. Mr Schlebusch pointed out yesterday that his commission has to hear evidence from more than 200 organizations and individuals, and has so far heard only 37 of them.

It is unlikely that he will be able to prepare even an interim report until some time next year.

The police worked on the case with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who Miss MacDonald said were helped in their investigation by the American citizen. She said it was up to American authorities to decide whether to charge him.

Miss MacDonald said the Canadian Government was "particularly disturbed" that the Russians would use Canada as a base to carry on spy activities against the United States.

Mr Alexander Yekovlev, the Soviet Ambassador, "of course denied" the espionage accusations when Miss MacDonald met him earlier today to inform him personally of the expulsions. He agreed, however, to convey Canada's concern to Moscow. "I think he was genuinely surprised", Miss MacDonald said.

She also said that the expulsion order was not related in any way to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

## Others may be involved in Tokyo spy ring

Tokyo, Jan 21.—Several other people connected with Japan's Self Defence Force may be involved in the recently uncovered Soviet spy ring.

Security officials said tonight the unmasking of the spy ring, allegedly led by a retired major-general, Mr Yukihisa Miyamoto, the worst espionage scandal in Japan since the Second World War.

Hongkong authorities and international companies based in Hongkong do not treat this criticism seriously.

The increasing use that is likely to be made of Hongkong as an outlet for China's exports and as a port through which China's imports are channelled will enhance Hongkong's re-emerging role as an entrepot," the ACD report points out.

A number of manufacturing enterprises have already been established by Hongkong firms in border areas recently designated by Canton under compensation trade arrangements and many other ventures are under active investigation.

Also Hongkong's existing role as an outlet for China's oil products will be developed to Moscow with his wife less than 24 hours after the arrests.

Leading article, page 15

It is popularly supposed that women are the wiser sex, in a constant tizzy about gaining ounces or unlost pounds and causing havoc in shop by their determination to squeeze themselves into one size too small and then take it back because it does not fit or castigating the salesgirls who are dazed at the prospect of trying to fit so non-stock a shape.

On the first point, I am not so sure. Circumnavigating Lord Goodman at a crowded party I remarked pleasantly that he always made me feel like Vasco de Gama. He gave me, I thought, a distinctly hooded look. Similarly, in paying the ultimate compliment, as I thought, by telling a man with glossy dark brown hair, a fine aristocratic head and slanting other proportions that he reminded me of my horse I floated a lead balloon; and a project undertaken in rasher youth to support my theory that very tall men are silly; big men nice; stout men shrewd; short men industrious; and ugly men best company also flopped.

Somewhere the subjects sensed what I was up to and one and all they melted away into the greenwood, or possibly the

Garrison Club, like so many Merrie Men.

On the second point one must make a division. Men are both much more demanding, refusing such stock answers as "There's no call for that" (how do they know, if they have not got it?) insisting on properly trained service

and getting it and, far more conscious of quality and value than women shoppers.

But with a bespoke suit (this means you get fittings) from the Savile Row end of the trade costing anything from £500 to £1,000 where does the funny-sized man shop?

He shops at Marks and Spencer, the first store to introduce matching jackets and trousers as opposed to separates. Some competitors think that this can lead to disparate colouring between delivery batches. M & S score, no. Modern technology has enabled them to perfect a consistent colour, so if you can only afford one half of the suit this month and the other next you need not worry.

Incidentally, suits still comprise the majority of the menswear market. The reason is obvious. In times of economic uncertainty a suit suggests that (a)

you are employed, even by an advertising meeting.

## Fashion

by  
Prudence Glynn



Photographs by Sanders Nicolson

One of the ongoing criticisms of the menswear trade is that while you are slim and young, the older man and the larger man—both of whom may have more money or more inclination to spend, let me point out—are short on choice. In fact that situation has changed greatly over the past few years and I think these clothes confirm that. Pierre Sangan is a name new to me, though

since he has 1,700 outlets in this country which range from Harrods to "Owner-drivers stores in the High Street" I should have noted him. Peter Sangan, who signs the collections, is the grandson of a master tailor of both men's and women's wear on Jersey and in 1971 he took over control of the company. Most of the clothes, and jerseys, are still made on the island with the rest on the mainland. Sangan has always offered style

plus size, since he runs from small through to a 44" chest. The winner of the Worshipful Company of Frame Knitters Gold Medal and the Silver Medal awarded by the City and Guilds in textiles at the Leicester College of Art and Technology in 1960, the 39-year-old Mr Sangan, is in the right position to tell producers what he wants. What he wants now is a fully colour-coordinated and fashionably casual range "for men with my sort of life style. Made easy to buy at the right sort of price". He has produced it for the autumn. Neat blousons, the right gilet, the right collar on the shirt, the right fabric, none too outré but pepping up the weekend world of the 25-plus executive no end. Now, buyers, do see these clothes as a group and stock them as such. You will save a lot of high blood pressure cases by getting it together for them.



Most probably if he is only somewhat out of the norm he will shop at Austin Reed, which has 44 branches in this country. Austin Reed can offer him a choice of 2,500 suits, a made to measure (which means no fittings) service, alterations and above all a total commitment to super service.

"We rely" says Peter Reed, who heads the business now comprising Chester, Barrie, Honorable Harry Hall and Stephens "on reliable and experienced salesmen. They are crucial". He agreed that most men have only an approximate idea of what size they are. Hence the need to assess the customer swiftly and tactfully.

I wanted to know why American stores seem to be able to fit everyone from the stoop-slim to the grotesque.

"American stores offer greater depth in size, but lesser range in style, and remember that they are just changing from the idea that all that counts is comfort. That is to say, they look shabby, not fitted. The average Brooks Brothers suit is just a box." Austin Reed, with a high style end, Cue, and such an enormous selection can afford to be adventurous, engaging Bill Gibb for example, to style a range.

Mr Reed believes that men do get better service than women, but that women would like some same service restored. To this end, Austin Reed is planning to open a women's wear area in the Regent Street branch.

But to come back to the men I started out with. Not being privy to the secrets of Lord Goodman's home wardrobe (I envisage paisley printed claret foulard, with plain lapels and some piping) I can only advise that in public he is wrapped up in the conventional subfusc, a sharp contrast to Mr George Howard, a man of stature to march his wonderful castle. He is far from subfusc, I seem to remember cerulean blue with a contrasting saffron shirt and, for something in the evening, the immortal answer, the kafan complete with coverable beads. As for the men who are so cross about the analogy with my horse, he dresses on practical, washable, light fit-any-size trousers from the catering suppliers of Soho.

PS on big feet. Magnus of 2 High Street, Harrow, North London NW7 4DH, supply

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## THE ARTS

## London debuts

The inclusion of unfamiliar works, both old and relatively new, was a welcome feature of three out of last week's four debut concerts. With titles such as "Gnats" and "Bats", movements from Ned Rorem's *Day Music and Night Music* proved to be mainly attempts at musical characterization. For example, in "A Game of Chess I Captured An Ago" the violin is invited to sound overwrought, the piano cool and strict. Like so much of Rorem's work, the results are easy on the ear, the pieces well written for the instruments though never with originality, making no stringent musical demands on players or listeners. The performance by Ronald Goresic and Cary Lewis was clean and precise.

Their other British premiere was of Donald Erb's *Dialogue*, of 1958. This is rather traditional beside the composer's later electronic pieces, promisingly monody at some points but with pedestrian rapsos. Much the better performance however, was of Szymonowicz' *Sonata*, op. 221, which sounded well balanced yet had great pace and urgency: Mr Goresic drew a better tone from his violin here than in Mozart's *Sonata*, K 301, although that, too, was neat and graceful.

Another disappointing piece that received its first British hearing was Zabotov's *Imprisonment* for solo violin, dated 1978, a predictable collection of fireworks. It was persuasively delivered by Bruce Dukov, though, and there was indeed an attractive vitality to all his playing. Hardly less of a novelty was Stinding's Suite, op. 10, an early work in no clearly defined style. The first movement is a conventional *perpetuum mobile*; the second has more feeling of a somewhat antique kind; the finale reassured confidently if to no real purpose. Yet both Mr Dukov and his pianist, Gordon Eick, seemed to believe in it, and the fact that Stinding writes effectively for both instruments was perhaps the attraction.

They brought exactly the right sort of ironic precision and metallic glisten to Prokofiev's *Sonata*, op. 94A, and if Mr Dukov's tone is not the largest it is always expressive and commanding great ease of movement. He needs to think seriously about his repertoire, however, as this Prokofiev sonata and Beethoven's op. 12 no. 3 were the only items of substance in his programme. There is not much point to pieces like Waxman's *Sarastate Carmen Fantasy*, even if it does flirt with familiar tunes to entertaining effect.

An extra oboe quartet by Mozart is obviously a bonus, yet K 258, played by the Caird Quartet, was actually a flute quartet, and one whose second movement was later used in the Serenade K 361. The principal part lies well on the oboe, however, and it is a pity this work had a somewhat tentative performance, especially from the strings. Matters improved greatly with Lennox Berkeley's *Oboe Quartet* of 1967, a score full of autumnal hues but often energetic, even vehement.

The other Berkeley piece, his *String Trio*, is much earlier (1944), yet is just as beautifully written for this difficult medium and received an interpretation full of poise and refinement. George Caird offered one unaccompanied work, a Fantasy in G minor by Telemann which also, he said, was originally for the flute. It was short and melodic. We ended as we began, with a Mozart oboe quartet, this time the familiar K 370. Always this seems to be too short, but it was played with the charm and delicacy it deserves.

Vytautas Smutys was rather too stressful in the opening Allegro of Beethoven's *Sonata*, op. 101, while the following Alla marcia was hammered and, as so often, too fast. The Adagio was more circumspect, but the finale to which it is joined was again unlucky. Beethoven is not to be played apologetically, yet violence is not the answer. Mr Smutys revealed a greater affinity with Samuel Barber's *Sonata*; again there was a tendency to overemphasis, but this chimed well with the composer's rather empty rhetoric. Quieter passages in the middle movements proved that he could play with more distinction, although the total effect was never particularly musical and always shapeless. Chopin's *Polonaise-Fantasy* was also spoilt, despite some sympathetic moments, by the way that details were exaggerated, pulled right out of context, by quite undue loudness.

Max Harrison

Rodney Friend to lead BBC Orchestra

Following the appointment of John Pritchard as joint principal guest conductor (with Michael Gilean) of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the BBC has appointed Rodney Friend as leader, a position he will share with Bela Deakany. Mr Friend was leader of the London Philharmonic Orchestra for 12 years before going to America as concert-master of the New York Philharmonic. Mr Pritchard is currently music director of Cologne Opera.

Country Life at the Lyric, Hammersmith

A new production of Goldoni's *Country Life*, directed by David Giles, will open at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on February 12. In the Lyric Studio, starting on February 25, there will be a new version of Marlowe's *Dr Faustus*, directed by Edward Petherbridge.

## The wonders that survive Poland's tragic history

Drawings from Polish Collections  
Heim Gallery

L. Moholy-Nagy  
ICA

Mercury Workshop  
Mercury Gallery

Lord Leighton's  
Architect  
Heinz Gallery



Rubens's Rest on the Flight to Egypt... "delightfully domestic"

The incredible riches of East European art collections have tended, until recently, to be something of a closed book to Western art lovers—along with the extraordinary amounts of scholarly investigation being published in often impenetrable languages. The present winter exhibition at Heim's, to be seen in the next six months in Birmingham, Dublin, Cambridge and Cardiff also, represents a mere drop in the bucket, but one which will temper many to dig deeper.

The hundred drawings selected range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and have virtually nothing in common except their outstanding quality and their Polish provenance. The essay by Maria Mironińska in the catalogue on the history of collecting in Poland offers such a chronicle of disasters during Poland's chequered history that one can only marvel that anything is left, let alone such wonders. Some of the drawings are by very famous names, others are anonymous or the work of very minor figures here shown off to their best advantage. There are several superb Rembrandts, particularly two of his quick landscape sketches which tell all with an almost oriental economy of strokes, a delightfully domestic *Rent* on the *Flight to Egypt* by Rubens, a wonderful portrait of Mary Queen of Scots by Clouet (only very recently identified as such) and a couple of first-rate Fragonards.

More modestly, there are schemes for the interior decoration of various baroque buildings in Warsaw, and two of Schütz's admirable renderings for buildings commissioned by Count Arthur Potocki, happier it must be confessed in the familiar Neo-Classical style than in a rather stiff and tentative Gothic. But the real surprise of the exhibition is the excellent showing

made by the nineteenth-century German artists. Who would have thought that in this overbearingly distinguished company the likes of Schmöle von Carolsfeld and Cornelius would stand out? But so it is, and I must confess to finding Cornelius' metrically Nazarene drawing for the title-page of Radziwiłł's opera *Faust* the most individually desirable of all the works on show. Admittedly it is hard to imagine actually living with a Rembrandt or a Durer, but at the same time to hold the wall with such artists and not be instantly obliterated must indicate something about lasting quality.

This of a Parker 51 pen and you think of Moholy-Nagy. Or at least you should, though I doubt whether many of us actually do. It is the unfortunate fate of the great industrial designers to work in virtual anonymity: we assume that a painting or a sculpture is the work of one specific person, and that we probably ought to know who it is, but lively, short-lived and too-little-known Hungarian avant-garde objects such as an Olivetti por-

table typewriter or a Volkswagen Beetle we tend to assume somehow that, like Topsy, they just grew. We may recall a piece of furniture as a Breuer chair, but more likely we call it a Wassily chair and find ourselves wondering—if we give the matter any thought at all—was it Breuer who designed it, or could it possibly have been Corbusier?

The problem is compounded with Moholy-Nagy because, as the comprehensive exhibition at the ICA makes clear, his activities and achievements were so various. He was not only an industrial and commercial designer, but a distinctive painter of advanced tendencies, an important and innovative photographer, an experimental film-maker and a designer of books, graphics and stage settings. And he did all of these things simultaneously almost throughout his busy working life (he was only 51 when he died in 1946). He began more as a painter than anything else, part of that

lively, short-lived and too-little-known Hungarian avant-garde of the early 1920s soon to be more extensively explored in next month's Hayward exhibition *The Eight and the Activists*. Though he had close connections also with Schwitters and the Dadaists, and with Russian revolutionary art, he very soon started going off in his own direction: his elegant, coolly geometric abstractions (a bit like Malevich with colour) begin as flat patterns, but then start to suggest mysterious aerial perspectives and show his growing interest in giving dimension to his non-representational shapes.

This all ties in with his work in the experimental cinema, also well represented in the ICA show: his *Light Play* of 1930 is in effect a film of Light Prop, an early piece of kinetic art intended to occupy a theatre stage during the intervals, showing the play of light and shade over non-representational moving parts and creating dimensional patterns of black, white and grey which might or might not be meant to suggest some semi-architectural vision of the future. (Later, similar materials were used for precisely that in the

reel of special effects he created for Korda's *The Shape of Things to Come*, suggesting the reconstruction of Everytown between 1970 and 2050.)

But for someone so dedicated to the avant garde, Moholy-Nagy was also remarkably practical. From 1923 to 1928 he was one of the most influential teachers at the Bauhaus, and from 1937 until his death he taught in Chicago, first at the New Bauhaus and then in his own very successful School of Design. He was an excellent, realistic, photographer during the 1930s in Britain, and found no difficulty working within the often exacting requirements of commercial sponsors such as Simpson's of Piccadilly, for whom he was design consultant for several years, Imperial Airways and London Transport. And all this time he continued to paint and follow out his own independent artistic schemes. The diversity is staggering, but at the same time the show gives a rare feeling of unity and coherence: one man, one vision, though a multitude of media for expressing it. In

the end, it is the artists while creating their pieces and to be had by the eventual lucky owners.

George Alibison (who?) is a further case of anonymity in the applied arts. Even the show dedicated to his work at the KIRA's Heinz Gallery features Lord Leighton's name much larger than his, because he happened to design Leighton's house in Kensington before, with his reputation thus made, he went on to become a popular and successful architect and interior designer during the Aesthetic Eighties. The RIBA has in its collections many highly evocative designs for interiors of the period (all of them except Leighton House now, it seems, destroyed), and Margaret Richardson's display of them admirably balances scholarship with a vivid and alluring sense of the period. These rooms might have been hell to live in, but they are wholly delightful to reconstruct in our minds.

John Russell Taylor

## George Cole: success in the long run



The theatrical Eighties start with a kind of Outer London Michael Frayn festival: at the Lyric, Hammersmith next month Leonard Rossiter and Prunella Scales star in his *Make or Break*, a comedy set at a Hamburg Trade Fair, while at Greenwich from Thursday George Cole can be found at the Warden of Baldmore Castle in Frayn's *Liberty Hall*, a play which first surfaced at Guildford a couple of years ago concerning a writer's home where Godfrey Winn, Warwick Deeping and Enid Blyton are incarcerated after the Great British Revolution of 1937. The fact that there was no such revolution is of minor importance; the idea that there might have been, and that it might have led to much the same conclusions as the Russian Revolution of 1917, is what appealed to Cole, and the director Alan Durso whose career has already been linked by the BBC television series *Don't Forget to Write*.

But for Cole, the Greenwich run will be a once-and-for-all affair.

I think there are hopes of it as a transfer to the West End if this goes well, but I won't be able to go with it; before we began rehearsals I'd signed for another year of *Minder* on ITV and that's how I'll be spending the rest of 1980. I seem to spend most of my life in long-running television series but I'm not altogether sorry; if I'd known how far away the Greenwich Theatre was from where I live in Oxfordshire I'm not sure I'd have done even this. An actor very rarely gets to plan his career, you know; he just takes the work that's offered and then if something suddenly becomes a success that's how he spends the next year or so. It's no good having a kind of master plan, because that never works out the way you want it to."

"Anyway I stayed with

*White Horse Inn* for a while,

and the collapse of the Ealing industry, Cole has been a stage and television character, and that the boy I was pretending to be didn't go with him in.

He's a bit of a cockney cravat,

but I'm not so much of being typecast as of being bedridden.

Then *Don't Forget to Write*,

which was the ultimate in

menopausal man, and now I'm

in danger of being typecast as

the failed con-man in *Minder*.

It's amazing how many types

you can get through in a single career."

Since the late 1950s and the

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But there came a time

when I had to break away,

and I think Alistair knew that as well as I did. I began doing *Life of Bliss* on radio and that gave me a separate sort of identity, though I still not sure how much Alistair approved of my growing up and away from him. It wasn't until I did *Banana Ridge* in 1977, the very last year of his life, that he actually came backstage and said "I'm very proud of you". I was over 50 by then, though he had admitt-

ed that he quite liked me in *The Philanthropist*. The last play I did with him was in 1961, but we stayed very close and of course when I built this house it was virtually in his garden.

Twice married, Cole now lives with his second family and a constant rehearsal schedule; he can't recall a time when he was out of work since 1954, and is one of those actors who has never for a moment considered that there might be any other way of making a living:

"As soon as I was in the chorus of *White Horse Inn* at 14 I knew that this was the only life; the only terrifying thing is now meeting little old ladies who were in that chorus with me. Then for years I was typecast as an evacuee schoolboy, then I was the spiv in innumerable English films of the Fifties, and every week in *Life of Bliss* on radio my first line was '25 and still a bachelor' and I was actually 41 before the BBC thought it might be a good idea to end it all. Then I got my divorce and along came *A Man Of Our Times* about a man of 40 who had just been divorced and made redundant, and for about a decade I was typecast as *ITV's Crumpled Businessman*. That's one secret from a bachelor to middle-aged lecher, and one critic said I was in danger not so much of being typecast as of being bedridden.

Then *Don't Forget to Write*, which was the ultimate in menopausal man, and now I'm in danger of being typecast as the failed con-man in *Minder*. It's amazing how many types you can get through in a single career."

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and I think Alistair knew that as well as I did. I began doing *Life of Bliss* on radio and that gave me a separate sort of identity, though I still not sure how much Alistair approved of my growing up and away from him. It wasn't until I did *Banana Ridge* in 1977, the very last year of his life, that he actually came backstage and said "I'm very proud of you". I was over 50 by then, though he had admitt-

ed that he quite liked me in *The Philanthropist*. The last play I did with him was in 1961, but we stayed very close and of course when I built this house it was virtually in his garden.

Twice married, Cole now lives with his second family and a constant rehearsal schedule; he can't recall a time when he was out of work since 1954, and is one of those actors who has never for a moment considered that there might be any other way of making a living:

"As soon as I was in the chorus of *White Horse Inn* at 14 I knew that this was the only life; the only terrifying thing is now meeting little old ladies who were in that chorus with me. Then for years I was typecast as an evacuee schoolboy, then I was the spiv in innumerable English films of the Fifties, and every week in *Life of Bliss* on radio my first line was '25 and still a bachelor' and I was actually 41 before the BBC thought it might be a good idea to end it all. Then I got my divorce and along came *A Man Of Our Times* about a man of 40 who had just been divorced and made redundant, and for about a decade I was typecast as *ITV's Crumpled Businessman*. That's one secret from a bachelor to middle-aged lecher, and one critic said I was in danger not so much of being typecast as of being bedridden.

Then *Don't Forget to Write*,



## SPORT

Football

## Liverpool may have to wait a little longer for the League Cup

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

A lot has happened to the clubs involved in Liverpool's delayed Football League Cup semi-final round first leg matches since the draw was made early in December when only Liverpool knew they were safe through Liverpool themselves having gained one point from their last two games. Nottingham Forest have rediscovered themselves. Swindon Town finally beat Arsenal, and Wolverhampton Wanderers lost a second replay to Grimsby Town.

None of this drastically alters the first conclusion which is that the matches, Forest v Liverpool, and Swindon v Wolves, were likely to be closely contested. The fixtures played over two legs the second being on February 13. If any prediction made at the time is even sounder now, it is that Liverpool's sense of frustration at not being invited to the European Cup last season and beat them in the League at the City ground in September, is justified.

Saturday's 1-1 win at Leeds showed that Forest's recuperation after several weeks in the doldrums was almost complete. But there is something of a mystery concerning future intentions if George, who is on loan from Southampton, is not recalled. He is included in the League Cup and the FA Cup, in which Forest play Liverpool again on Saturday so O'Neill regains a place tonight.

Presumably, without George and Bowles, both Cup-tied, Forest will have Francis in the attacking position where he was on Saturday.

Coventry City's defeat of Liverpool was deserved but the champions are entitled to an off day and as these odds so infrequently occur, it would be foolish to draw conclusions. Indeed, if Liverpool are at their most dangerous in the few minutes after conceding a goal, equally they expect to punish the team they face after defeat. So Forest need not worry about playing the waiting game.

The League Cup is the only domestic trophy that Liverpool have not won, but they may have to wait for a year in which they avoid Forest.

If there is an occasional weak-

ness in Liverpool's make up it is usually the dethroned boy, coming the Olympic Games might run off to the Winter Games to be held at Lake Placid next month, are not shared by Irina Rodina and her husband, Alexander Zaitsev, who will be defending their pair skating title as world champions. Tom Babilonia and Randy Gardner.

This event promised in any case to be the highlight of the whole Winter Olympics programme in the 10-year absence of Miss Rodina (with two partners) and of the spellbinding performance of the American pair in last year's world championships.

In previous occasions Forest have belied their own defensive insecurity and kept Dalglish under control while matching Liverpool's work and pace. There is no clever tactic to score.

There is ample incentive for both sides but if defeat sharpens resolve perhaps Liverpool's hunger will be the greater. It was Forest who beat them in the League Cup final in 1978 and always had a measure more than the men read into the defeat at the City ground in September. At that time Liverpool were suffering from a slow start, having taken only seven points from several games.

The truth is that Nottingham is expected to be playable but heavy. There was surface water yesterday and the ground staff were confident that they could clear it. Even so, the ground is bound to be slippery and less than ideal for a marathon.

A lot will depend on the central defenders who will be marking fast forwards. Burns has just completed a two-match suspension for Forest, but Hansen, the young Liverpool centre back, is still recovering from a knee injury from a heavier defeat on Saturday.

Wolves' hope that the former England captain, Hughes, will be fit to play at Swindon but fear that a difficult pitch could aggravate his knee injury which has plagued him since Saturday's match at Crystal Palace. No decision will be made until today but Hughes believes he is ready for a game he is keen to win in case it should lead to a League clash against Liverpool.

Even if Hughes is unable to appear, the Wolves team will be stronger for the return of Hibbert, who has served a suspension.

Swindon, who were without a match last Saturday, have solved the problem of getting to Tuckers Mill by play in a tie that will also see Tottenham Hotspur more about the team they play in the FA Cup next Saturday.

## FA bring charge of disrepute against Walsh

Ian Walsh, the Crystal Palace striker, has been charged with bringing the game into disrepute by the Football Association. The FA move follows an incident after the FA Cup replay defeat by Swansea City at Cardiff last week when Walsh was shown the red card in the tunnel by the Bristol referee, Eric Read, for allegedly swearing.

Billy Bremner, the Doncaster Rovers manager, faces a similar charge under FA rule 35. Mr Bremner, who was suspended for allegedly making comments to the Manchester referee, R Banks after the Boxing Day match at Walsall.

## Last night's results

**FA CUP**  
Third round replay  
Saturday 21st Scale: 1:21  
Wilson 2-1 Wimborne

**Fourth division**  
Saturday 21st Peterborough 10-0  
Wimborne 1-0

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE**: Cup: Fourth round: Alvechurch 2, Enderby Town 1; Middlesbrough 2, Cambridge City 1; Ashton 2, Wimborne 1. First round replays: Wimborne 2, Grantham 2; Yeovil 2, Wimborne 1; Wimborne 2, Newmarket 1; Wimborne 2, Farnham 1; Wimborne 2, Newbury 1; Wimborne 2, Newbury 1; Wimborne 2, Newbury 1.

**FA THROPHY**: First round replays: Wimborne 2, Grantham 2; Yeovil 2, Wimborne 1; Wimborne 2, Newbury 1; Wimborne 2, Newbury 1.

**West Ham**: Second round: Wimborne 2, Newbury 1.

**Boxing**

## Magri takes another step on the World title road

So many British boxers are leaving their names associated with world championship bouts these days that Charlie Magri's promotion to the official number one contender for the flyweight title scarcely raised an eyebrow. When Magri, in his present form, may find himself taken one step too far.

The best boxer in Britain, Alan Hall, will not be the one box almost certainly the British light welter-weight title eliminator between Colin Powers and Sylvester Mitee. Mitee, a West Indian from the same stable as Magri, has been a lot more difficult to promote. He has squeezed only nine professional fights into his 1980 calendar, three of which have lasted no more than 16 rounds. A win tonight will put him squarely in the limelight, and with his heavy right hand punching he is just about capable of beating the more experienced Powers.

Magri, the reigning British lightweight champion, John L. Gardner, will have a new opponent and a month's delay in his contest for the European championship. The bout is open to offer, to take place by March 5.

Magri has been selected for his experience and perhaps for the

fact that he has no great reputation as a puncher. His best performance was to go 14 rounds in a contest for the world light flyweight championship in 1978 but this is his first experience with a world class flyweight. With Magri in his present form, he may find himself taken one step too far.

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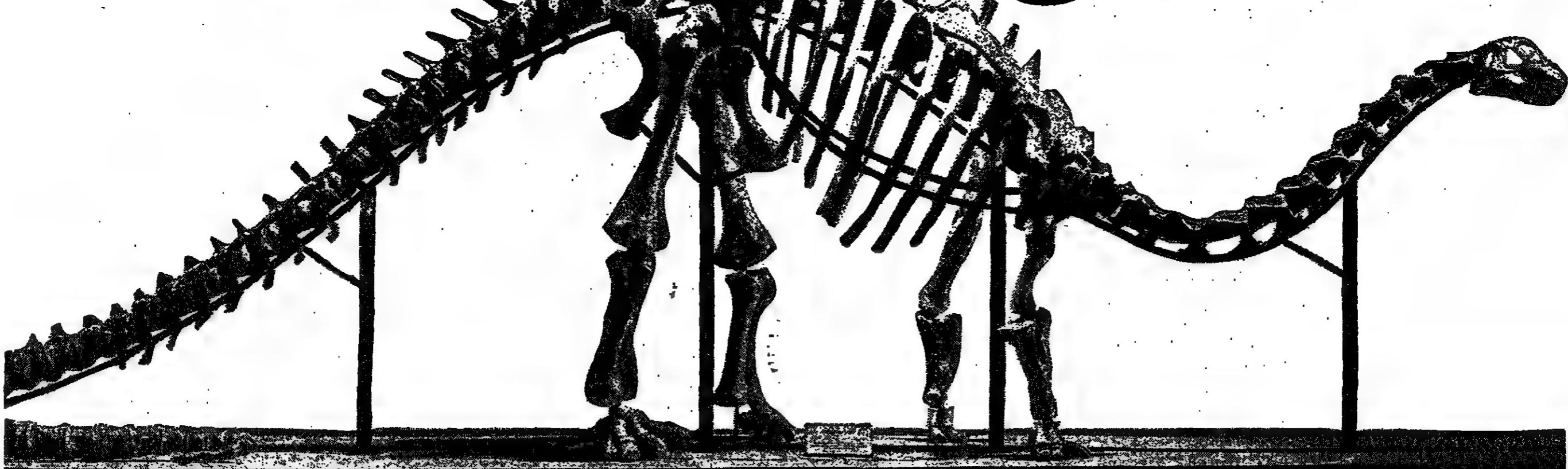
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experience and perhaps for the

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tion as a puncher. His best per-

# Evolution has a sure way of correcting faulty design.



Arguably the worst-designed creature of all time, the Brontosaurus literally ate itself out of existence.

So much vegetation did he need to fuel his huge body, he had to eat non-stop round the clock.

But since he could not venture out of his lake on to dry land without collapsing under his own weight, he finally starved in his own empty larder.

Thus providing a spectacular warning of the dangers of conspicuous over-consumption and total inability to adapt to change.

#### THE NEW DINOSAURS

With its phenomenal appetite and seemingly rigid design, the motor car could be overtaken by evolution rather quicker than the ill-fated Brontosaurus.

Fortunately, however, we at Audi have never been in the dinosaur business. We have always looked to the future and designed our cars accordingly.

Take the 3-year-old Audi 100 five cylinder. One of the first cars to acknowledge that the world did not contain a bottomless oil well.

Outwardly conventional, it was actually a most unusual beast. It contained, for instance, the world's first 5 cylinder petrol engine.

Smooth as a six yet miserly as a four, it looked ahead to a time when the desire for power would have to be reconciled with the need for economy.

A time like now, in fact.

Its shape, the result of 250 hours in a wind tunnel, combined low drag with ample accommodation for five. Thereby saving fuel without sacrificing life's creature comforts.

By using tough plastics when others were still using metal, we cut

weight (and therefore fuel consumption) without losing strength. And in our search for a safer car, we managed to lighten it even further.

Since the Timoshenko girders in the Audi 100 rely on controlled collapse rather than brute strength to repel impact, they are both lighter and safer than conventional girders. Thus we were able to save your spirit while taking care of your body.

And finally, because it was clear that maintenance costs would rocket as oil stocks sank, we designed a car that would give you fewer bills to pay.

With 10,000 mile main service intervals and a six year warranty against rusting through from inside, the Audi 100 looks better today than it did three years ago.

#### A NEW LOOK AND A LOOK AHEAD

You may have noticed that the car you see here looks a little sleeker than the Audi 100 you know.

We have, in fact, polished up the head and rear light design, given it a new grill, enclosed spotlamps in the front bumper and wrapped both bumpers round to the wheel arches.

But the basic design we haven't altered at all. That we got right three years ago.

Leaving us free to design today the cars that will survive tomorrow.



The Audi 100 five cylinder.  
The car for now.

Bernard Levin

# As the Labour enquiry begins: enquire within

The Labour Party's commission of enquiry, which is bound to have a very significant effect on the organization of the party, and indeed on its very nature, holds its first meeting today. The provisional list of membership is already drawn up, and that being so, I thought my readers might be interested in learning a little more about the views of one particular member of it; to be precise, his views in relation to the Soviet Union and its government and political system. The member in question is Mr Alex Kitson, a senior official of the Transport and General Workers Union and a member of the NEC of the Labour Party, and he seems to have unqualified admiration for the Soviet Union, which he has expressed in some detail in speeches and interviews on Moscow Radio. I have a considerable collection of the texts of such broadcasts, and I propose today to subject Mr Kitson's views on this interesting and important topic to some scrutiny.

Mr Kitson went to the Soviet Union, for the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, in November 1977, as the representative of the Labour Party. At the time, one of his comments caused some stir in Britain. He said: "I am pleased to visit a country where the situation differs from that in my own"; the Labour Party's NEC even discussed the matter, and naturally concluded that nothing Mr Kitson said was in any way reprehensible. Perhaps the NEC should have enquired a little further. But perhaps they preferred not to lest they should discover some material that even they could not ignore. The reason I raise this

matter now is twofold: first, as I say, I think the country has a right to know the views of a member of the Labour Party's commission of enquiry on the day it starts work, and second, the material I have collected gives a far more comprehensive understanding of Mr Kitson's attitude to the Soviet Union than do the few words published here at the time they were made.

For during his visit, he spoke many times on Soviet radio programmes for listeners overseas. Sometimes, he was fed questions that enabled him to express his admiration of the Soviet Union, and sometimes there was no more than an introduction by an announcer before Mr Kitson went on to express his admiration of the Soviet Union, but whichever method was adopted the admiration was the same. We begin with a claim that brings to mind Bertie Wooster's reaction on hearing some devastating news from Jeeves: "I inspected my imagination; it boggled."

When you think that the industrial revolution took place in Western Europe some 150 years ago and we are still not getting the potential of the industrial revolution and here the Soviet Union have in 60 years done more than has been done in Westernized countries in 150 years.

We continue with something a good deal less amusing. As everyone knows by now, one of the most cruel forms of Soviet 'Catch-22' used against dissidents or those who wish to emigrate is to dismiss them from their employment (this is automatic for anyone who dares to speak up for any form of human rights), make it impossible for them to get other work of any kind, and then prosecute them for

not working. The fear of unemployment in the Soviet Union is, therefore, not confined to the ordinary kind (which is widespread, though disguised and denied), but exists in a much more intense and agonising form. Mr Kitson must know this as well as anyone. Yet this is his false and brazen gloss on it:

I think that that's a statement of fact, that Brezhnev made, that the one thing that any individual fears is not to be able to work. This is one fear that man has. It's a fear in the capitalist system that's part of it. There are things in the capitalist system can't condone a socialist state like the Soviet Union for the guarantee on the right to work . . . nobody in this country who wants to work can't be afforded that right.

That is by no means all. Mr Kitson is a trade union official; in some of these broadcasts he is at pains to stress that his involvement with the British Labour movement is from the trade union, not the political side. It might have been thought, therefore, that he would be particularly concerned at the fact that there are no trade unions in the Soviet Union, that any attempt to form one would be repressed with the greatest brutality, and that when a group of Soviet workers, at just about the time of Mr Kitson's visit, tried to combine to represent themselves (in, for instance, safety standards in Soviet industry) their leader was put in a madhouse, and the others imprisoned or sentenced to internal exile. But this is what a senior official of a free British trade union said of the system in a country



Mr Kitson: thoughts from abroad.

where no free trade unions are allowed:

Well, we have come here for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution and I am sure, as far as the workers in the United Kingdom are concerned, that they welcome the fact that they have had this revolution in the Soviet Union. And we see that very, very well and everything that they have done, all the achievements that they have maintained, and also workers' control, which is important to the British trade unions, that can still strive to achieve the kind of things that the workers in the Soviet Union have achieved in minimising and achieving control of industry, control

of the economic situation in their country to the best interest of all the workers in the Soviet Union . . . The other point I would like to make is the development of the trade union movement. It has played a great part in trying to establish the fact that peace is one of the things that is important to the Third World . . . It's very difficult to look at what is happening in the Soviet Union in 60 years and how they have attempted to develop relationships, then I'm sure you must agree that their interest and the main interest is to maintain peace . . . Peace is all that matters in the Soviet Union.

But there are forces in this world and they are strong forces, but so far as they are concerned, they would attempt to do everything to destroy what has been built up, not only in the Soviet Union but in all socialist countries and also by socialist parties throughout the world . . . I think that the Lenin decree of 60 years ago—it was good then. It's better now, because the forces of war and the forces of governments are diminishing, that is really frightening and fearful.

But perhaps the most disgraceful of all Mr Kitson's comments (the "perhaps" is necessary because the choice is so wide) concerns the subject of human rights. In the most repressive society in the world, in which no one has any rights at all against the arbitrary actions of rulers who refuse to be bound by any code of law or right whatever, and who constantly break in their oppression and persecution of those who disagree with them, the empty laws that gather dust in their cruel farce of a statute book, this is what Mr Kitson has to say on the subject: The new Soviet Constitution is something that when it's developed will give the rights to ordinary people, and especially to young people, in

the running of their country and in the running of their own affairs. This is very important. It's something that has got to be looked at from the point of view of the world, especially the capitalist system, in the world, as to how we can have the opportunity to have a say in the running of your own affairs . . . The new Soviet constitution has given wider powers to the ordinary individual. It's giving wider powers in many aspects in social aspects, in trade union aspects, and I would feel that we can learn many lessons from the attitude that has been struck from a planned society. This is the advantage of the Soviet Union, it has got over the capitalist system. Something like the right of the individual to determine his own destiny. That's what is happening here; that's the kind of thing that we have got to fight for, that's the attitude that we should be standing for. I will impress upon my fellow trade unionists in the United Kingdom and all over the world that the opportunity should be given to study the situation that is now developing in the Soviet Union.

And now this fawning admirer of the Soviet system has been appointed to enquire into the workings of Britain's Labour Party—Labour Party!—and within an hour or two of your reading these words he will have begun the job. Perhaps, in the circumstances, there may be an extra unintended meaning in another of the comments he made on Moscow Radio:

I would say that the relationship between the developing Chinese Soviet Communist Party and the British Labour Party can do nothing but good for peace, for international cooperation and also, of course, for the development of relationships between workers.

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## How the European Parliament can help home governments

In the backwash of Mrs Thatcher's triumph at the polls 60 Conservatives were elected to the European Parliament last June. This reborn institution met for the first time at the inaugural ceremony in Strasbourg in July.

We chose a president, and selected members of our 15 specialist committees and their chairmen. Our recess ended in early September. Before Christmas the parliament had rejected the 1980 budget by an overwhelming majority, of which the votes of the Conservatives made up an important part.

Such momentum, built up so quickly, is exhilarating and exhilarating for those involved. Few commentators expected so much coherence and determination so soon; many parliamentarians could not wholly believe that we were ready to reject the budget until we had done it. The painful journeys to Strasbourg suddenly seemed worthwhile.

In contrast, the House of Commons was elected in May 1979, but failed even to decide the membership of its select committees by the time the budgetary committee of the European Parliament—composed of nine nationalities speaking six languages—was moving towards recommending rejection of the budget.

The European parliament's vertiginous advance can only increase the chances of tension between Tories at home and members of the European Democratic group at Strasbourg.

Sometimes it may seem to Conservative members of the House of Commons that MEP's are doing nothing at all to support Mrs Thatcher in her Government's labours—or her struggles in the Council of Ministers: that is because they

do not know how we work or what we do.

Many of the problems of linkage are simply the consequence of a novel constitutional development, whereby British representatives sit in a powerful international parliament without any formal tie to the British Government.

Labour members of the European parliament do not have this special relationship with the Government. Indeed, they have a new forum in which to tease the Tories about citizenship, women's rights, and the like. Probably their need to placate the party at home provides them with their own worries. Relationships between Euro-tories and the rest of the Conservative Party at home are, on the whole, very amicable.

The longer term tensions are quite different and harder to relax. Indeed British politicians are probably the least equipped (except the Danes) of any in the Community to grapple with the consequences of the elected European parliament. British political tradition is shackled to the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, a doctrine which permits an extreme government to bring back the Star Chamber or Morton's Fork.

Thus the Whitehall-Westminster cleavage finds it hard to see the European parliament as anything but intrusive and threatening or impertinent and irrelevant.

Patriotism is not the issue. Members of the European parliament have not stopped being British, nor do we wish to forget our heritage. Still less do I cast aside 10 years of membership of the House of Lords, the inquisition which has taught me most and of which I am fondest.

My message is that the European parliament is moving in-

evitably towards the full exertion of its considerable powers, and that we should welcome such progress as the enhancement of political accountability in the European Community.

The reorganization of the Community's finances, accompanied by a reassessment of the amount spent on agriculture, are major British interests. The reduction of the British contribution will only come about if the present system can be shown to work against the wider interests of all member states, because it threatens the ability of the EEC to survive, let alone grow.

The parliament, egged on by the British has helped paint the essential backdrop for Mrs Thatcher, and her ministerial envoys now hastening round the capitals of the continent, to prepare for the February/March summit.

But what next? Will the parliament set off on a federal rampage?

As the Italian presidency will recognize, the parliament must continue to steer the budget in the direction laid down.

Then the Commission should be sacked as soon as possible, as it has run out of vitality and lost any vestige of collegiate spirit. At some point soon, members should refuse to meet in Strasbourg.

Further on, there will be differences of view between the British Government and the European parliament, and differences of emphasis between Conservatives in Britain and the European Democratic group.

Such clashes are necessary and healthy. Jaundiced observers should note that 16 Frenchmen voted to trim agricultural expenditure and assert the authority of the European parliament, when France makes an annual profit of £500m for the CAP. Public and brave French political support for reforming the budget is more than fair compensation for the odd pointed ministerial letter to The Times.

**Lord O'Hagan**  
The author is Conservative MEP for Devon

## Did you know KLM fly to 118 cities in 73 countries?

That's one of the things that makes us the world's sixth largest scheduled airline.

In fact, every five minutes one of KLM's up-to-the-minute jets is landing or taking off somewhere in the world.

And changing planes at Amsterdam's ultra-modern, streamlined airport is easier than anywhere else in Europe. It has the largest and cheapest Tax-free shopping centre, too.

You'll discover this when you take any of 300 flights a week to Amsterdam from 22 airports in the UK and Ireland.

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**KLM**

## A prowl round the sales

I went to the sales at the weekend with a skinny-eyed companion. Mr Bill Butterfield is senior trading standards officer with Westminster City Council and has all the West End stores, and countless other shops, on his patch. He was tutored in the arts of roguery from an early age, having been employed during his own school holidays to take the old price tickets off the linen and substitute new ones with the same price written in red and an (imaginary) higher price boldly struck out. "That was considered normal in those days," he said.

How much have things changed? "During sale times I reckon almost every other shop will have something wrong with it," he said smugly. "Some crafty characters regularly change their window displays just to escape the Trade Descriptions Act."

The law says that where a previous selling price is crossed out and a new sale price written in the goods must have been sold at the highest price for at least 28 consecutive days in the last six months.

Mr Butterfield and his colleagues once photographed the window of a shop near Oxford Circus every day for six months to prove a case. They also had to follow the owner home, withstand threats of violence, and trace an alias from the electoral register before they could bring a successful prosecution.

We started our tour with a look at that shop's windows. There were no misleading price comparisons evident. "One awkward thing about it," he said reflectively, "is his prices really are quite cheap anyway."

Not all the trouble is with the small men. Mr Butterfield had just come from giving Selfridges a lecture about the Government's new bargain offer regulations.

We paused to warn a manager in Irvin Sellers that they should not be making price comparisons with manufacturers' recommended prices in the hi-fi department of Dickins and Jones. "Some of these manufacturers' prices that were quoted you could never find charged anywhere," said Mr Butterfield.

Not all his work is concerned with protecting West End shoppers. Other current work is in a company specializing in digital watches, a firm advertising vanquishing by mail order and sending farmers thin gauge plastic sheeting instead, and a man whose mail order bicycles never arrive. "There is always someone in the West End who thinks he has found a new way to get rich quick," he says philosophically.

Back at the office we looked at the perfume sold as Chanel No. 5 on the Oxford Street pavement. It smelt like horse liniment. There was also a gold sovereign bought at Piccadilly Circus. It was brass.

"Whatever we had found

I think flying pickets are very un-British. Now crawling pickets... Marc



this morning". Mr Butterfield said, "we could not in fact have brought a prosecution. Because of local government cuts I no longer have an assistant, and my union says I am not to use anyone else to supply corroborative evidence. We have not decided yet whether we should try going to court on one man's evidence alone."

**Dog eats self**  
Recently I wrote two articles exposing a series of misleading and illegal special offers made in *The Observer*. As recently as last Saturday these drew a letter from Mr Brian Nicholson, managing director of The

*Observer* admitting they were in the wrong and making apology.

All the more distressing, therefore, to find on Sunday our own sister paper, *The Sunday Times*, committing a precisely similar offence.

The *Sunday Times* offered its readers through Selective Marketplace, a subsidiary company of Times Newspapers, "a 9 carat solid gold necklace and matching bracelet", accompanied by insurance valuation certificates for quoted amounts considerably higher than the selling prices.

Nine carat gold is not "solid". Comparisons with insurance valuations, which have no relevance to resale value, have been illegal since last July. Concern that the practice of comparing jewelry prices with insurance valuations has continued among shady traders has been widely reported by newspapers already, including *The Times* on two occasions.

It is a shame to see a great company never bother drop its standards so disgracefully when its own dealings with the public are concerned.

**Too late**  
Some consumer complaints are more priceless than others. Mr Gregory Slade has written from Bahrain to complain that three telephones to Fortnum and Mason asking them to deliver a bottle of champagne, 24 roses and a pound of gift-wrapped chocolate filled steak to an address in Twickenham, Berkshire, at a specific time were all ignored. The items were to be Christmas presents for his wife and dog. Finally he telephoned twice

on December 28, and on the second occasion says the managing director, Mr David Jaggs, told him the company could not accept orders of that nature. Only after he completely lost his temper did Mr Jaggs agree to make the delivery, and even then it arrived late.

From Fortnum's Mr Jaggs says: "Oh, dear, I had hoped we had managed to earn our little thank you after all. We do say on all our literature that we cannot guarantee Christmas delivery on orders received after December 1, and Mr Slade's first tellex was sent on December 13. Another difficulty was that Twyford is not in our delivery area and we do not have a fresh meat department."

"In the Christmas rush the telexes went astray, so I did feel we had let Mr Slade down. We eventually took the call from the restaurant, and delivered the order, courier service, a cost to ourselves of £25.88, getting it there before his wife went out in the evening. I sympathize with a great deal of what Mr Slade says, but I did hope he would realize we had tried to make amends."

**Healthy prices**  
Those who patronize health food shops can have little concern for the health of their purse. The only difference between what the health food shops sell and what can be bought in the supermarket, which health food fanciers affect to despise, is often the price.

Last Thursday I compared prices between a Safeway supermarket and a health food shop owned by Holland and Barrett. The prices are on opposite sides of the same precinct, precisely fifty paces apart.

Here are some of the prices of identical items I found:

Health food Safeway
3lb Jordan Original Crunchy with Honey almond, raisin & peanut butter 63p 52p
Record wholewheat long grain 54p 42p
1lb Thompson's cut lump salt 37p 32p
Rakim's tea matzah (1lb) 40p 35p
Turkish dates (250g) 40p 35p
State grape juice (1 litre) 45p 35p
Birds eye fruit (1.5kg) 52p 45p
Vivid water (1.5lt) 47p 35p
Fruit juice (1.5lt) 47p 35p
Campbell's tomato and vegetable juice (1.25lt) 35p 25p

On average, where both shops stocked identical items in identical sizes, Holland and Barrett were 18 per cent dearer. The price differential was even wider where similar but not identical brands were compared, and between the prices charged for unbranded goods that were not likely to vary significantly in composition or quality. Two litres of Alfonso Maizy corn oil cost more (£2.79) in the health shop than three litres of Mazola corn oil (£2.65) at Safeway.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

**IT'S DEMOCRACY THEY WANT**

The poll by Opinion Research and Communication of public attitudes towards trade unionism that we published yesterday shows a state of public opinion that union leaders, meeting this week to prepare their campaign against the Employment Bill, would be wrong to disregard. The significance of the lessons it offers extends far beyond the question of the Bill itself, resoundingly as it demolishes any claim that the minor changes proposed are offensive or even unwelcome to the movement as a whole. The most serious aspect of the findings to the movement's leaders should be the extent to which their own followers evidently feel alienated from their methods of action, and mistrustful of their claims to speak on behalf of the union. The union leaders may not pay attention to general public opinion; they must pay attention to their own members.

The normal state of public opinion towards the unions in general has for years been marked by suspicion and disapproval. Even among trade union members, militancy has repeatedly been shown to be in disfavour. A similar poll carried out by Opinion Research Centre in September, 1972, for instance, when the TUC campaign against the Industrial Relations Act was at its height and the government had already acknowledged that the Act would need extensive revision, found that 76 per cent of union members believed that the unions should obey the law.

This consistency of view implies a limitation at the same time as it defines a position. Clearly many who hold these general opinions find it quite possible at the same time to acquiesce in energetic industrial action in their own interests. The British public has a strong general prejudice in favour of order and respect for the law, and against conflict in any form; but this prejudice co-exists with ingrained inertia about doing anything to combat different views, and a lively sense of the advantages in terms of narrow self-interest of being militant on one's own behalf just now and then.

Any consideration of trade

unionists' doubts about the movement to which they belong must make allowances for this strain of passivity, which makes public opinion difficult to mobilize with any intensity either for or against plans to change industrial relations law. It would be dangerous for union leaders to be complacent about that. Disaffection on the scale indicated by yesterday's poll must come near to the point where the role of the unions in society risks being undermined by a deep and perhaps irreversible alienation from the mass of their supporters. Any such process would inevitably involve the Labour Party as well as the unions themselves.

Yesterday's poll sought to distinguish between ordinary lukewarm union members and strongly committed leaders of opinion by introducing a separate category of "active trade union members"—respondents who claimed to have attended a branch meeting or taken part in a union election in the previous twelve months. This fairly broad test set apart a group amounting to slightly fewer than half of all trade unionists replying, with opinions detectably closer to the "trade union" stereotype than the others. Yet the most striking aspect of the results is the extent to which they too exhibit doubts about the way their movement is going.

The questions asked fell into three groups: questions about the good or bad effects of trade unionism; questions about specific measures which might be taken to curb union power; and questions about the internal democracy of unions. In the first group, 74 per cent of members and 69 per cent of active members accepted that unions were at least "a certain amount" to blame for low productivity in Britain; 55 per cent and 45 per cent accepted that they should bear part of the blame for high unemployment as well.

In the second group of questions, the most emphatic result was the endorsement of the Government's proposals regarding secondary picketing; even among active members 70 per cent wanted the law to prohibit the practice. Sympathy strikes

and blacking were also regarded as an illegitimate weapon by a clear majority of all trade unionists, while active members were almost evenly divided. In this respect, they are more radical than the Government, which is not yet committed to any action.

The Bill's proposals on the closed shop were also endorsed by both groups of members; active members were actually more strongly in favour than any other group of measures to prevent the closed shop being imposed without the proven support of large majority of those affected. This result is indicative of the suspicion members displayed about the relationship between unions and individual members. Some of the largest majorities in the poll (with little variation between ordinary and active members) were in favour of secret ballots for union elections and strike decisions. This again goes beyond the Government. What is absolutely clear is that union members are overwhelmingly in favour of more democracy.

Such attitudes suggest that the movement's uncompromising opposition even to moderate legislation threatens to cut the leaders off from the source of their strength. Many of their followers see them as using illegitimate means to pursue aims harmful to national prosperity, and without due regard for the views of their rank and file. It is in the interests of the unions themselves to seek a framework of law for their actions which can reassure their followers. They ought to come into serious negotiation—that is what their members would want. Such a framework should express a consensus of opinion across all parties. Yesterday's poll shows that the people most concerned have a clear idea of the form many aspects of that framework should take, and that it should be based on these propositions: no closed shops without a ballot and a large majority; no union elections without a ballot; no strikes without a ballot; no secondary picketing or blacking at all. Union members are tougher than a Conservative government in wanting a fair legal framework for their unions.

From Mr Graham Greene, CH  
Sir, Let us hope that the official guide to survival is rather more realistic than that printed in the telephone book of the Panama Canal Zone for 1976.

"Your first warning of an attack might be the flash of a nuclear explosion. If outdoors take cover instantly in any building, or behind a wall, or in a ditch or culvert, or even under an automobile.

"If no cover is available, lie down on your side, curl up, cover your head with your arms or hands. Never look at the flesh or the fireball.

"If indoors, go to the strongest part of the building and keep low."

Yours truly,  
GRAHAM GREENE,  
Antibes.  
January 19.

From Mrs Dilys V. Wood  
Sir, Your article on Civil Defence (January 16) implies that the decision to allow 150 American ground-launched cruise missiles to be installed in Britain makes us more liable to nuclear attack from the Russians and that any such attack would be aimed specifically at nuclear targets.

Does it not follow that we should be much less liable to such an attack if we had no nuclear weapons at all?

Yours faithfully,  
DILYS V. WOOD,  
5 Brambling Court,  
Chesterfield,  
Derbyshire.  
January 16.

From Mrs Dilys V. Wood  
Sir, Your article on Civil Defence (January 16) implies that the decision to allow 150 American ground-launched cruise missiles to be installed in Britain makes us more liable to nuclear attack from the Russians and that any such attack would be aimed specifically at nuclear targets.

Those who are responsible for safety of journalists will instruct them to avoid avoidable risks. The risk to all journalists of any journalist carrying a gun is in my view greater than the doubtful protection a gun can give him.

Yours faithfully,  
DILYS V. WOOD,  
5 Brambling Court,  
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January 16.

From Mrs Dilys V. Wood  
Sir, Your article on Civil Defence (January 16) implies that the decision to allow 150 American ground-launched cruise missiles to be installed in Britain makes us more liable to nuclear attack from the Russians and that any such attack would be aimed specifically at nuclear targets.

One might therefore have expected The Times to have taken a less narrow minded attitude (January 18) and at least have offered the new Ambassador their best wishes, since the reestablishment of harmonious relations will be a difficult task. The fact is that the removal of our Ambassador was most short-sighted and should never have taken place.

During the past few years the Chilean economy has achieved a spectacular recovery, but British participation has declined from 5.8 per cent in 1973, when we were fourth largest supplier, to 2.1 per cent in 1978, when we were tenth.

It takes a long time to establish strong trading links, but is all too easy to destroy them. We have lost much goodwill in a country where we have such close historical links, and all our efforts will be required to regain the lost ground.

Yours faithfully,  
SIR RICHARD GILES,  
S. Jude's Vicarage,  
Athersome Avenue,  
Peterborough.  
January 18.

From Mr William Forrest  
Sir, Your published list (January 15) of UN member-states calling for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan includes:

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The economic  
problems facing  
Yugoslavia  
- Page 18

**Bryant**  
Industrial  
Construction  
021 704 511

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 457.7, down 2.1
Ft Gds 69.26, up 0.73
■ Sterling
\$2,280, down 15 points
Index 72.3, up 0.4
■ Dollar
Index 84.9, up 0.2
■ Gold
\$825 an ounce, down \$10
■ 3-month money
Inter-bank 17.1 to 17.1
Euro-S 14.4 to 14.4

### IN BRIEF

## Zambian takeover of petrol and fuel stocks

Zambia has nationalized petrol and diesel oil stocks worth 14m kwacha (about £7,473m) belonging to five international oil companies according to a reliable source in Lusaka. The value of the fuel, owned by Agip, Caltex, Mobil, Shell-BP and Total, would be credited to the companies involved.

The Zambian government, which has a half share in the Indian oil refinery at Ndola with the Italian ENI company, has also indicated that it plans to open negotiations to buy back the Ndola Oil Storage Co and its installations.

### Crisis cartel' ended

Western Europe's synthetic fibre makers have decided to scrap their controversial 1978 market-sharing agreement known as the "crisis cartel". European Community sources in Brussels say: The producers will announce new arrangements in the next few days to reduce total EEC output on a voluntary basis.

### Shares suspended

Armitage Shanks Group, Britain's last independent and largest sanitary ware manufacturer asked for its shares to be suspended, at 56p, yesterday following an approach which may lead to an offer. The company is capitalised at £17.6m and likely bidders include Marley and Bauson Trust, rather than Ceremic Investment of Panama, which has 21 per cent of the Staffordshire group.

### Loan for R-R

Lazard Bros, yesterday arranged a \$150m (about £55m) for Rolls-Royce. The loan is for Eastern Air Lines of Miami, United States, to help them buy Rolls-Royce RB 211-53 engines for the 21 Boeing 757 aircraft on order.

### Farm loan to China

Nichimen Co, a Japanese trading firm, says it has signed an agreement to provide 3,400m yen (about £6.2m) in loans to China to help finance a large-scale agricultural project in Heilongjiang Province in north-eastern China.

Food for the poor, page 19

### Nissan in \$40m deal

Japan's Nissan Motor Co says in Tokyo it has acquired a 36 per cent interest in Motor Iberia SA, of Spain, by buying some 2.65 million shares from Massey Ferguson of Canada. Motor industry sources said the total cost was about \$40m (about £18m).

### Recruits for CBI

The Stock Exchange and the Association of British Travel Agents are among this month's list of new recruits to the Confederation of British Industry.

### MG bid delay concern

BL executives are considering how much more time to allow the consortium, led by Aston Martin Legonda, to make an offer for the MG car operations at Abingdon in Oxfordshire.

### Dow Jones up 5.63

On the New York Stock Exchange yesterday the Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.63 points to close at 872.18. SDR-S stood at 1.31975 and SDR-E at 0.576008.

### PRICE CHANGES

#### Rises

Appleyard 5p to 7.1p  
Burke & H'shire 15p to 55p  
Gieves Grp 21p to 103p  
Messina Trans 13p to 191p  
Metalrax 7p to 56p

MIM Hides 14p to 305p  
Mount Lyall 14p to 115p  
Purbeck 20p to 112p  
R.T.Z. 17p to 409p  
Sotheby P. B. 14p to 423p

#### Falls

Brook Hill 10p to 670p  
E Driessens 52p to 128p  
Elburg 40c to 632c  
Grooteve 20c to 900c  
Howard & Wynd 15p to 7.1p

Leslie 13c to 350c  
Lubian 52c to 522c  
Marierole 15c to 405c  
Northgate 10p to 545p  
SA Land 7.5c to 800c

### THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.12	1.05
Austrian Sch	29.75	27.75
Belgian Fr	68.75	65.25
Canada \$	2.71	2.64
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.75
Finland Mark	6.75	6.35
France Fr	9.55	9.15
Germany DM	4.14	3.92
Greece Dr	101.50	96.50
Hongkong \$	11.40	10.80
I Italy Lira	2010.00	1900.00
Japan Yen	575.00	550.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.32

## US profit-taking slows gold price

By Caroline Atkinson

The gold price rocketed again during trading hours on London's button markets yesterday, although dealers reported that activity was not quite as hectic as at the end of last week. By the end of the day, the price was brought down by profit taking from New York and dropped back to close at \$825 an ounce, \$10 down from

the previous day.

The American bank has refused to release this \$50m held on deposit at its Paris branch by the Iranians, claiming that it is covered by the Presidential freeze on Iranian funds.

Yesterday's court ruling said

markets in a large scale to affect the rate. Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday that it was better to concentrate on the redeployment of resources from uncompetitive sectors than to attempt to prop them up through import controls.

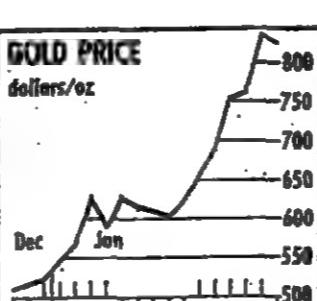
The pound weakened slightly against the dollar yesterday, closing 15 points down at 2.2840.

Speculative buying, prompted by the continued rise in gold, helped to take copper prices to their highest levels since May 1974 on the London Metal Exchange.

At the close of the morning session cash wire bars were at £1,296.50 a tonne, a rise of

£99.50 on Friday afternoon's close, and three-month futures were £68 up at £1,295.50.

At the afternoon close cash wire bars were £121.50 up on the day at £1,318.50 and three-month futures were £85 up at £1,312.50.



## Russian sorcerers may be turning lead into gold

## Moscow finds the Midas touch

As if the gold market was not already in enough turmoil, a new bizarre twist was added yesterday after a report in the New York Times that the Russians had discovered how to turn lead into gold—and at an economic price.

Sorcerers and their apprentices have struggled to do this for hundreds of years without success, which perhaps accounts for the healthy scepticism which faced the report. But the Russians have one advantage which medieval alchemists did not have and that is an understanding of advanced nuclear physics.

Scientists make the process sound quite simple. The nucleus of the lead atom contains 82 protons, only three more than the gold atom with 79. So all you need to do is knock out three of these lead protons and you will be left with gold.

You will also, of course, get enough radioactivity as a by-product to wipe out everyone down to the court jester, which does not have a profit motive.

American scientists think it does, to break up the lead atoms in the way described and remove the radioactivity.

Uncertainty on this point stems from the fact that the Russians lead the Americans in this particular branch of nuclear fusion technology and their particle accelerators—the machines which bombard the lead atoms to break it up—are thought to be superior to those in the United States.

But it is one thing to make gold in the laboratory. It is quite another to build a plant capable of mass producing the precious metal, and this is where scientists really are at a loss.

Officials at the National Science Foundation estimate the cost of producing one gram in the way described as anything between \$1,000 and \$1m (£438 and £438,500). Given that there are 30 grams to the ounce, it would seem a poor investment even for an economy which does not have a profit motive.

The technology also exists, or

else it does not, to turn the Russian's claim into reality.

For the moment there is no way of checking. The report came to the West via a Russian scientist who emigrated to Israel. He claims to have worked on the project but, as his identity is being concealed for his protection, he could just as easily have made up the story.

Gold dealers with any time to comment yesterday were far more concerned with the fact that gold opened at yet another New York record of \$845 an ounce than with the possibility that some of the metal might be synthetic.

But one leader did demonstrate the quickness of mind that makes the breed famous. "I didn't believe the story, but I did buy some lead this morning just in case," he said.

Anthony Hilton

in New York

The 59,228 shareholders of BOC International have just been sent their copy of the 1979 Annual Report. If you would like a copy of this report, please complete the coupon below.

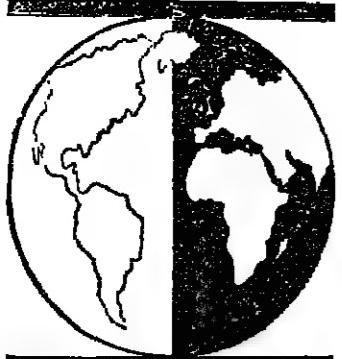
The 94th Annual Meeting of BOC International Ltd., will be held at The Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, King Street, London W6 0QL, on Wednesday 27 February 1980 at 3.00pm.

To: Investor Relations Department,  
BOC International Ltd., Hammersmith House, London W6 9DX.  
Please send me a copy of BOC International's 1979 Annual Report.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_





## **Oil crisis threat to stability of EEC**

The European Economic Community is threatened with "breakdown" because of the growing disparity in the rates of economic development in member states, according to an expert analysis released in Brussels by the European Commission.

Purpose of the report was to examine the changes in the industrial structure of Europe since the oil price crisis of 1973.

The differences in the ability of member states to adapt to changed circumstances means that the balance of advantage for individual member states in continuing with the construction of Europe has now become so great as to threaten the EEC with collapse.

Certain consequences of the energy crisis have been common to all member states: slower growth, declining investment and rising unemployment.

The report says that industry in Britain, with some exceptions such as chemicals and data-processing, was declining even before the 1973 crisis, and this diminished its ability to adapt afterwards.

### **Mr Nott in Tokyo**

Mr John Nott, the British Secretary for Trade, in Japan on a five-day visit, has said in Tokyo that British banking and insurance industries had found some barriers in their efforts to penetrate the Japanese market. Britain would like to see more Japanese investment and exchanges of technology to help reduce the bilateral trade imbalance now in Japan's favour.

### **Gas prices rise**

Canada will raise its export price for natural gas to \$4.47 (about £1.53) per million British thermal units from \$3.45, effective February 17. At the same time, in Amsterdam, Mr Frans Andriessen, the Dutch finance minister said proposals would soon be made to increase revenue from gas exports.

### **IISI make more steel**

Crude steel production among member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute rose by nearly 10 per cent last year to 186.95 million tonnes. The IISI member countries account for 98.2 per cent of world production outside the Soviet Union and North Korea.

### **Middle East oil talks**

Dr Mansa Bib-Said al-Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister had a day of talks yesterday in Riyadh with the Saudi oil minister Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani on Dr Oteiba's call for an emergency meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to consider problems arising from the failure of consumer countries to use less oil.

### **Gas find near Vienna**

Austria's state-owned oil company says it has found natural gas at a depth of just over 7,500 metres north-east of Vienna.

### **China's deficit doubles**

China's trade deficit doubled to around \$2,000m (about £850m) in 1979 from a 1978 deficit of about \$1,000m, the Japan External Trade Organization claims in a survey report.

### **Austria tightens up**

Tougher monetary measures in Austria will be unavoidable, Mr Hannes Androsch, the finance minister said.

## **Restrictive clauses examined for evidence of over-pricing Competition test for shop leases**

Restrictive clauses written into shop leases are understood to be under preliminary investigation by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) in anticipation of new powers when the Competition Bill becomes law.

A case involving a shopping precinct in the north of England is already being looked into by the OFT. It seems likely that this is a peripheral case but has led the OFT into extending its inquiries elsewhere.

Restrictive clauses sometimes lay down categories of goods which the shop tenant should not offer for sale. Or it may be stipulated that classes of goods to be sold must be agreed by the landlord, the detail being left to informal agreement.

In some shopping precincts, agreements stipulating the sale of certain products can be argued as ensuring a balanced "shopping mix". But there has been growing criticism that restrictive clauses can lead to distortion of competition by limiting choice of some types of shop and also allowing over-pricing.

Shop landlords are said to be more affected than others, particularly in giftware and fancy goods. This sector includes jewellers and other shops specializing in watches, glassware, silverware and stationery.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Workington, is collecting evidence of leases where he believes higher rents have been charged because restrictive clauses have guaranteed individual traders either exclusively or a degree of it.



Mrs Sally Oppenheim: closer scrutiny of competition in shopping precincts.

He said: "Restrictive clauses have become a very big problem. A number of retailers are being caught out where landlords, some in London, have bought up whole blocks of property on a high street and insist in leases on knowing what is to be sold."

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, has pointed out during hearings on the Competition Bill that the OFT might like to look in the way some local authorities allow municipal shops to be sole providers of some goods.

But she also said that there were difficulties in assessing practices in private shopping precinct developments. Precincts might be set up in response to public

demand on a housing estate, for instance. People were also free to shop elsewhere if goods in a precinct seemed too expensive or if it did not give a sufficiently wide choice.

Closer scrutiny would be given for the final draft of the Bill, she said.

The Government's Bill, due to reach report stage in the House of Commons today, will allow Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to act on abuses of market dominance at the local level.

He would also be able to act where there is intent beforehand to distort competition, as might happen before a new shopping precinct actually opened.

A Labour Party attempt to amend the Bill to strengthen Mr Borrie's powers in this sector is expected to be made today. In earlier hearings on the Bill, an unsuccessful attempt was made to cover anti-competitive practices that either wholly or partly involved the use of land.

That would bring commercial property arrangements within the scope of the legislation but would also for the first time allow the Director General to look at open air markets and car parks or caravans.

Derek Harris

## **Export aid scheme gets time to prove itself**

By Edward Townsend

The Market Entry Guarantee Scheme (MEGS), which helps small and medium-sized companies to break into new markets and which could be a casualty of public spending cuts, is to be extended until at least the end of March.

The scheme, launched in January 1978 for an experimental two-year period, has been granted a temporary reprieve to allow its usefulness to be assessed. The British Overseas Trade Board, which administers the MEGS, said yesterday it would announce its long-term position in March.

BOTB officials consider the scheme to have been a success with additional 100 ranges of export services. By the end of last year 172 applications for financial support had been received and 44 agreements finalized.

Under the MEGS formula the BOTB contributes 50 per cent towards eligible costs which include overheads incurred overseas. In return applicants pay a levy on sales receipts to the BOTB.

Any size of company can apply but there is a minimum contribution of £20,000 and a maximum of £100,000 over a period of up to five years.

Although the future of the MEGS remains in doubt, the BOTB said yesterday that applications were still invited during the next few months.

The Government's overall export promotion services face spending cuts of £653,000 and a staff reduction of 91 as part of the Civil Service cuts announced.

It is believed that the export intelligence service and the export marketing research service are at risk.

## **Technology News**

### **A 'remote cure' for computers**

An important advance in the "remote diagnosis" of computer systems has been implemented by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) at its sales and service office at Basingstoke, Hampshire.

For users of the company's "super-mini" class of computer, DEC is now offering a computer-based system of remote diagnosis on a routine basis as an integral part of its service support.

When something goes wrong with a computer, the first sign of a defect is often a garbled output or an apparent refusal to carry out a task according to the present program. By sitting at a terminal and trying out various routines, an engineer then goes through a process of elimination to track down the defective component in the system.

With the growing use of interconnected computers and terminals using data communications, it is clearly possible for a defect in a computer at one location to be traced by an engineer sitting at a terminal somewhere else, via a telephone connection between the two sites.

Equally, the engineer's process of elimination can be automated so that pre-programmed diagnostic routine can be used. In other words, one computer can be used to diagnose what is wrong with another.

These are the principles of what is known as remote diagnosis. DEC's latest innovation in this field is to introduce the automated version of this technique into the initial telephone conversation by which a customer normally calls for service assistance—and, indeed, into the procedures for routine preventative maintenance.

Introducing DEC's computerized remote diagnosis centre at Basingstoke last week, Mr Darryl Barbe, general manager of the corporation's UK subsidiary, Digital Equipment

Company, said: "To our knowledge, this is the first computerized remote diagnostic service of this type in the industry. In that it is computer-controlled from a central system, operates even when the customer's processor is down, and is a primary maintenance method, not merely a support tool."

To be precise, the overall service is computer-aided rather than computer-controlled, since the engineer who answers the customer's telephone call for help does an amount of initial diagnosis himself on the basis of the information he is given. This is expressed in the sequence of diagnostic programmes to be used, with the areas judged to be the most likely source of the defect being tackled first.

The customer's call is made via the Post Office's "Freefone" service to the remote diagnosis centre. After the preliminary identification formalities, the "diagnostic host" computer at the centre automatically connects the customer's computer and takes it through the diagnostic tests.

After the system has traced the source of the fault, the diagnostic engineer at Basingstoke telephone branch office which services the particular customer installation and gives details of the fault and the recommended replacement items needed.

After the field service engineer from the branch office has completed the repair (the faulty item is usually replaced, for full repair within the DEC organization later), he can call up the host computer again for a further computer-to-computer check to see that the problem has been solved.

Kenneth Owen

## **Turkey looks set for devaluation measures**

Ankara, Jan 21.—Turkey will announce a package of economic measures within the next few days, including a devaluation of the lira and consumer price rises for petrol and other basic products, Finance Ministry sources said.

The package is aimed at attracting foreign capital to Turkey to meet its oil bill, and will demonstrate the more liberal economic policies of the two-month-old government of Süleyman Demirel, the sources said.

With the measures, the government expects the International Monetary Fund to approve its demands by military chiefs

had held up publication of the measures.

Bankers, meanwhile, said the package is expected to resolve the two-tier exchange rate system for the Turkish lira against the dollar, established by the general rate of 47 to one dollar was expected to be at least 20 per cent, they said.

At present, the dollar is traded at 47 lire, except in the case of Turkish oil and fertilizer imports and her agricultural exports, where the rate is 35 lire to the dollar.

The IMF had been pushing moves aimed at bringing at least 100 billion lire into the treasury by reducing state credits to the loss-making nationalized industries, as well as by cutting state subsidies on some items.

months to scrap the two-tier system.

The bankers said the devaluation would bring the exchange rate to one uniform level.

The devaluation on the present general rate of 47 to one dollar was expected to be at least 20 per cent, they said.

The consumer prices of petrol, diesel and fuel oil were expected to rise by at least 20 per cent, they added.

The package would include moves aimed at bringing at least 100 billion lire into the treasury by reducing state credits to the loss-making nationalized industries, as well as by cutting state subsidies on some items.

## **Alexanders DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED**

### **Results for 1979**



Subject to final audit, the balance of loss for the year after rebate and taxation and making transfers from Contingency and General Reserves amounted to £250,000. (1978—The £200,000.)

After the transfer of £1,000,000 the General Reserve is £4,000,000. (1978—£5,000,000.)

A final dividend of 11.50p per share (£562,000) on the £4,889,658 Issued Ordinary Capital is recommended. (1978—11.50p per share (£559,000) on Capital £4,861,658). This makes a distribution for the year of £782,000 (1978—£778,000).

The balance of profit carried forward will be £421,000 (1978—£1,461,000).

The fall in MLR early in the year enabled some profit to be made. However the two increases in June and November resulted in heavy depreciation and trading losses. These losses have been met by a reduction in both published and lower reserves. However, in view of the cyclical nature of the Company's business and the large retentions of previous years the Board has decided to maintain the final dividend at last year's level.

The Balance Sheet total at the end of 1979 was £468m (1978—£450m). Our bill holding was little changed at £367m (1978—£351m) but the total of bills under rediscout was £520m (1978—£179m). Sterling CDs held was only £8m (1978—£88m); our increased holding of Dollar CDs at £22m (1978—£7m) is a consequence of recently opening a New York office. The holding of Gilt's was £19m (1978—£5m). Local Authority securities, all of which were of the floating rate type, were £47m (1978—£21m).

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## **Refund of monopolies inquiry costs urged**

By Derek Harris

Powers for the Secretary of State for Trade to reimburse costs of individuals or companies cleared after investigations by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission will be urged today during the report stage of the Competition Bill.

This amendment will be put forward by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove and chairman of the all-party committee representing retail interests.

The move is supported by the Retail Consortium whose director, Mr Richard Weir, said last night: "It is not being suggested that the costs incurred—say they can be very considerable sometimes—should be paid automatically, but that there should be power to meet them where it seems appropriate."

There is a precedent for such wide powers which would bring great uncertainty into business planning. A dangerous situation could also be created if a more interventionist government came into power, he believes.

The consortium believes that anyone found by the Commission to be committing an uncompetitive practice should not also be asked to pay costs. That would be an unduly harsh burden to carry in addition to whatever may be ordered as a result of the inquiry, it is argued.

Other amendments being put

forward by Mr Sainsbury are aimed at removing from the Competition Bill wide government powers for price control.

The issue is whether a remedy for anti-competitive practices there should be the use of powers set out in the

state of the Competition Act of 1973.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Some relief for the discount houses

The gilt-edged market continued to run ahead strongly yesterday with gains in long dated stocks running to a further 1½ points. Barring some major disaster today, that should ensure that both new gilt issues are well sought after tomorrow morning, with the market tending to favour the £25 paid long-dated stock as a potential "sell-out" despite the fact that prospective investors are almost certainly going to have to pitch their bids some way above the minimum tender price.

That is not to say that the short-dated stock looks unattractive against the market. There is some question here, however, as to the availability of money for the stock from the banking sector, nor to mention the issue of the discount houses' confidence to over expose themselves to risk after the savaging they took at the end of last year.

Money considerations must presumably start to apply at the longer end of the market too at some stage. Certainly, inflows of new money to the long-term institutions have been strong recently, and many fund managers will be prepared to run down liquidity if they are now confident that the gilt-edged market can go only one way this year.

In addition, the behaviour of sterling yesterday suggested that overseas money may be coming back into the ring. Even so, this market must be set to take a longer pause for breath before too long. If tomorrow's long stock goes on application, it would be no surprise to see a large fully paid issue.

Meanwhile, the recovery in the gilt market and the fall in period rates must have brought at least some relief to the discount houses, albeit that they may be treading gingerly. Some houses may have read their crystal balls rather better than others last autumn but the three-point rise in MLR in November must still have proved costly.

Certainly, Alexander's were making no bones yesterday about the fact that MLR rose rather more sharply than they had been expecting and on this occasion their year end (December 31) could not have fallen at a more ill-timed moment in terms of the capital value of their book.

The net result is that there is an after-tax loss of £250,000 after a £1m transfer from general reserve and an unspecified transfer from inner reserves. With trading conditions better since the year end, and particularly active and profitable in the commercial bill market, the group has, however, maintained its dividend.

The hope must be that this year will be significantly better on the back of falling interest rates. With something of a question mark over their future role in a reformed monetary system, the houses must have a strong desire to rebuild their reserves as quickly as possible. The uncertainty is reflected in Alexander's yield of 10.5 per cent with the shares at 209p.

### The Bowring bid

### An offer on the table

Undismayed by the out and out rejection of the Bowring board, Marsh & McLennan has decided to go to shareholders on the same bid terms that it proposed to the British group a fortnight ago.

From this side of the Atlantic those terms look a shade less exciting than they did two weeks ago, thanks to further dollar weakness and some slippage in M & M's Wall Street rating. The cash and share offer now works out at slightly under 163p per Bowring share compared with over 168p originally.

And with no suggestion of underwriting as yet for the share element of the Marsh bid both for the exchange factor and Wall Street thinking on the takeover could prove crucial over the next few weeks. New York analysts are generally sceptical about disputed takeovers in insurance broking and their views could put further downward pressure on the United States group's rating and thus the value of the Bowring bid.

Although Bowring cannot count on many allies among United Kingdom shareholders, success for Marsh would begin to look extremely doubtful if the offer slipped below 160p.

Among a welter of conditional clauses—

### Business Diary: An immovable feast? • Brighton hopes

It is a hard decision for those whose diaries have the double entry of Westminster and Canterbury next to the date, March 25.

Better to be preached at by a priest than a politician? Better not to have to make the choice at all.

Those who plump for Canterbury will see the enthronement of Dr Robert Runcie as the new Archbishop of Canterbury. The rest will exchange a state of grace for a graceless state in the Commons to hear the Chancellor outline his Budget.

Judging by the early indications of what the Chancellor has in store for us, it seems clear that the presence of God would be appreciated at both occasions.

What remains unclear is why this sad clash, with its ardent dilemmas for our parliamentarians, not to say our newspaper schedules, should have arisen in the first place.

The date of the enthronement could not be changed. It was announced some months ago by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

So why not, one asks, change the date of the Budget? The Prime Minister wants an announcement before Easter, which precludes any other week than that of the 25th. Why not then have a Budget in the Monday or the Thursday, the other favourite day, with Tuesday, for major government announcements?

A Tuesday Budget, the Treasury told me, is "a de facto rule which has been observed in practically all occasions"—except for 1963 and a few years before, when the announcement came on a Wednesday, though

no one appears to know why. The Treasury rule out a Monday Day Budget on the grounds that the Cabinet meeting which always precedes it would then have to take place on the previous Friday because ministers would be unwilling to meet over the weekend.

Utterly trustworthy as ministers are, no one wants them walking around with such a mass of secret details in their heads for a couple of days. There is also the question of telling the Monarch, whose weekend would presumably be disturbed by a Monday Budget. As head of the church she might have welcomed the opportunity in this case, but we will let that pass.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are out because they would extend the debate following the Budget into the next week. Yes, the Treasury does realize that even with the usual Tuesday Budget, the debate inevitably carries over into the following Monday, but it is a trend which it does not wish to encourage.

On Tuesday it is to be the ceremony at Canterbury must take place without its full quota of politicians, whose presence, though not mandatory, is customary, especially in the case of those who are members of the Church Commissioners.

The traditions of the Church, it seems, must give way before the traditions of the Treasury. In Brighton should provide a pleasant break from the IBA's increasingly fraught headquarters opposite Harrods in Knightsbridge.

In the new 12 months the authority has to consider and judge all the applications for commercial television company franchises which will be advertised later this week and cover the groundwork for the creation of the new Fourth Channel. The IBA workload may have doubled but the number of staff has not.

Television executives expect the overworked IBA to go largely for a policy of non-change as far as the present

A hazard of the electronic age facing Florida storekeepers, with their large number of retired patrons, is underlined by a sign at the entrance to a Key West grocery: "Pacemaker wearers are warned that a microwave oven is in operation on these premises".

and on a Wednesday,

people go to Reno and Las Vegas for the gambling tables not the drink, a point which has not been lost on the United States Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Some time ago they swooped on one of the most expensive of Nevada's casino hotels, the MGM Grand in Reno which they found had been refitted with bottles of spirits with cheaper drink and reclaiming the contents of half-drunk glasses. The MGM Grand has decided to settle matters with the Treasury out of court for \$125,000, the largest settlement ever in such a case.

Television executives expect the overworked IBA to go largely for a policy of non-change as far as the present

market efficiency, the primary gilt market has regularly ceased to function at all; prices have not adjusted by gradual steps; and, at times, a minor change in price has made the difference between the Government broker being unable to do business for weeks on end and him being overwhelmed by buyers. Certainly the size of the Government's borrowing makes all this worse, but it does not create the fundamental problem.

In the end, of course, the market absorbs all the new debt that the Government wants to raise in the year, which makes the roller-coaster of sales and interest rates in the intervening months all the more undesirable. The situation arises because it is a very curious market, dominated by just one large seller (the Government) and a number of institutional buyers, all of whom tend to do the same thing at the same time.

Given this curious market, it is pointless to blame one side or the other for what happens. It were better if the authorities and the institutions approached with a more positive and open mind than they have in the past proposals as to how the roller-coaster path of gilt sales during the year could be smoothed. That would be more than a marginal improvement in technique.

In contrast to this test of technical

influence we may find from time to time, we can and will achieve our objectives".

In short the impression is given that the Bank of England's concern is with the techniques of monetary control and measurement; while Treasury ministers at least are much more concerned about the application of monetary policy, and regard the techniques as something best relegated to a technical appendix in the consultative document.

In the realm of policy the central problem never changes. It is that you cannot at one and the same time control the volume of money and its price. The logic of everything the Government implies about its monetary policy is the independent variable.

The problem always, however, is that in practice authorities in the marketplace can never quite bring themselves to accept that they should not have a target for the rate of interest.

The second area of strain between the Bank and the Treasury relates to the marketing of the Government's debt. Looked at from the Bank's present situation is strangely like the period in 1976 when Treasury officials and then Labour ministers were taking the line that technical market incompetence

was to blame for the gross instability of interest rates. Now Treasury officials and Conservative ministers seem to be making much the same noises.

The Bank, if precedent is anything to go by, will be dusting down the same basic answers. It doubts deep down whether changes in the technique for marketing debt will make any significant improvement. It points to the fact that in the end it manages to handle a huge volume of debt, new and old, each year. It is willing to try experiments, like a limited tender system, if only to keep critics satisfied and to show that they do little to alter basic realities. And it argues that the real problem is the size and nature of the Government's borrowing requirement and that nothing will come right until that is reduced.

All of which is true, so far as it goes. But it ignores one inescapable fact, namely that the primary market for government debt is not functioning properly. Whenever one points this out, much huffing and puffing ensues. But the first test of an efficiently functioning capital market is that it should provide continuous dealing at prices which do not move excessively between one transaction and the next.

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The second area of strain between the Bank and the Treasury relates to the marketing of the Government's debt. Looked at from the Bank's present situation is strangely like the period in 1976 when Treasury officials and then Labour ministers were taking the line that technical market incompetence

was to blame for the gross instability of interest rates. Now Treasury officials and Conservative ministers seem to be making much the same noises.

The Bank, if precedent is anything to go by, will be dusting down the same basic answers. It doubts deep down whether changes in the technique for marketing debt will make any significant improvement. It points to the fact that in the end it manages to handle a huge volume of debt, new and old, each year. It is willing to try experiments, like a limited tender system, if only to keep critics satisfied and to show that they do little to alter basic realities. And it argues that the real problem is the size and nature of the Government's borrowing requirement and that nothing will come right until that is reduced.

All of which is true, so far as it goes. But it ignores one inescapable fact, namely that the primary market for government debt is not functioning properly. Whenever one points this out, much huffing and puffing ensues. But the first test of an efficiently functioning capital market is that it should provide continuous dealing at prices which do not move excessively between one transaction and the next.

In contrast to this test of technical

market efficiency, the primary gilt market has regularly ceased to function at all; prices have not adjusted by gradual steps; and, at times, a minor change in price has made the difference between the Government broker being unable to do business for weeks on end and him being overwhelmed by buyers. Certainly the size of the Government's borrowing makes all this worse, but it does not create the fundamental problem.

In the end, of course, the market absorbs all the new debt that the Government wants to raise in the year, which makes the roller-coaster of sales and interest rates in the intervening months all the more undesirable. The situation arises because it is a very curious market, dominated by just one large seller (the Government) and a number of institutional buyers, all of whom tend to do the same thing at the same time.

Given this curious market, it is pointless to blame one side or the other for what happens. It were better if the authorities and the institutions approached with a more positive and open mind than they have in the past proposals as to how the roller-coaster path of gilt sales during the year could be smoothed. That would be more than a marginal improvement in technique.

In contrast to this test of technical

influence we may find from time to time, we can and will achieve

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

# 'No concert party' at St Piran

By Michael Prest

Mr Malcolm Stone, recently appointed chairman of the controversial St Piran mining and property group, yesterday refuted suggestions made in a Takeover Panel submission that his company is controlled by a "concert party" headed by a former East Financier, Mr J. J. Raper.

At the same time, Mr Stone outlined his plans for meeting consistent criticism by shareholders of a number of investments and deals in Australia, South East Asia and Hong Kong. Mr Stone said he did not expect that St Piran's next report would contain any auditors' qualifications.

Fairmont State, a Thai company, will repay loans to St Piran and to Siam Vidhya, another Thai company. It will also repatriate profits owing to St Piran and pay management fees to St Piran Hongkong—wholly owned by St Piran. Fairmont will raise capital to develop its activities, leaving St Piran with 43 per cent.

Similar action is to be taken in St Piran's two other most contentious areas, Australia and Hong Kong. All interests in Australia will be liquidated, Mr Stone admitting that the company's attempt to buy control

of Metals Exploration through Mid-East Minerals and Daymin Investments, both Australian companies, had been a mistake.

St Piran is in addition to abandon property development in Hong Kong, leaving St Piran Hong Kong to the Far Eastern interests. Among these is tin dredging in Malaysia, which Mr Stone intends to expand.

The long dated tap in particular will have more than three weeks to run in £25 paid

undeterred by cautious weekend comment both gilt-edged and ordinary shares went ahead yesterday, simply carrying on what they left off last week.

But second thoughts, at least in equities, gained the upper hand towards the close as some buyers took their profits.

Gilt-edged were spurred by hope of lower interest rates and many dealers are taking seriously ministerial protestations about cutting Government spending by a further £2,000m and increasing revenues from duties and taxes. They therefore look forward to a reduction in the flood of gilt-edged stocks, depressing prices and siphoning off money that would otherwise have gone into shares.

Operators have also remembered that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, is bent on a Budget (March 25) that will do something for investors, possibly by mitigating capital transfer tax, as well as gains tax and stamp duty, though the last is a good revenue earner. So few people are selling.

Apart from an investors' budget operators were also going for an early steel peace. However there was again no concrete sign of one and confidence ebbed as the day wore on. Gilt rose by up to £2 but best gains were not held while

short-dated stocks climbed by up to £1 before conceding half their gains. Observers predict a warm welcome for the two new tap stocks next Wednesday, if the present mood of confidence persists.

The long-dated tap in particular will have more than three weeks to run in £25 paid

Pleasrama jumped 22p to 178p. It is understood that Mr Eddie Thomas, managing director, died in hospital on Saturday. Operators moved in sniffing a bid as his shares came out to the market. Grand Met has 30 per cent. However it is thought that he was not a big suitor.

The Decca twins improved 5p to 190p and Glaxo at 125p both remained firm. Further buying was experienced in Fisons, an active stock of late, rising 2p to 28p, after 25p, making dealers now think twice about the talk of a possible takeover from the German giant BASF.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Uranium profits soar at Mary Kathleen

Profits at Mary Kathleen, the Australian producer indirectly owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, soared last year from \$A570,000 to \$A17.3m (\$8.52m).

Furthermore, accumulated tax losses meant that no tax was payable, though the company warns that it will become liable to taxation this year.

No dividends are being paid, but production was up from 508 tonnes of U308 in 1978 to 822 tonnes. Output in the fourth quarter was 233.7 tonnes.

Another Australian company, Western Mining, announced that it will not extend its bid for BH South because CTB nominees, holders of 15.3 per cent of BH South, have rejected the offer. Acceptances came to 58.3 per cent by January 18. Some of BH South's assets will be sold to Conzinc Riotinto of Australia.

The great Australian diamond rush also received another fillip yesterday with the news that Pennal, Australian and United States company, is expected to start prospecting seriously for stones at Rutherford, some 300 kilometres north of Melbourne.

The other big rush of the moment, gold, has encouraged the Philippines to raise gold production. Output is expected to rise from 17,450 kilogrammes last year to 20,152 this year. The extra gold will come from new mines, higher output from existing ones, and more production as a by-product from copper.

Platinum is another precious metal which has benefited from the boom. Sir Alastair Robinson, chairman of Rustenburg Platinum, warns in his annual review, that the free market price has been driven to levels unjustified by normal market conditions. He says that sales in the first half of 1980 will be lower than in the same period last year, because of falling demand for cars in the United States.

The South African gold and investment group Gold Fields Property, part of Gold Fields of South Africa, made pre-tax profits in the six months to September 30, of R1.33m (\$74,000), compared with R1.35m for whole of the previous financial year.

Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria is proposing to return £1.17m in surplus funds to shareholders by way of a capital payment of 9p a share and two interim dividends of 3p net each. The capital arises from the enforced sale of assets in Nigeria.

## Sotheby's capital spending rises to £5.1m

Capital spending of fine art auctioneers Sotheby Parke-Bernet rose last year from £1.69 million to £5.1 million. The major part of the programme went on the Aeolian Hall opposite the Royal London premises in Bond Street. Sotheby Beresford Adams and the new property at 1334 New York Avenue at 72nd Street in New York.

In August the group bought a 30-year lease on the New York property and intends to buy the freehold for \$80,000 this year, under special finance agreements with the group's bankers.

Auction sales for the first four months of the current year are 31 per cent ahead at £94.34 million, with the most significant advance coming from the United States and Canada.

**AVON RUBBER**  
Lord Farmham, chairman, told the annual meeting that order books in most group companies are healthy, although margins are under continuing pressure. Board believes improvement in year's profits is still possible.

## Bank Base Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11%										
Laid down 15 Dec 1979. Last revised 17th Dec 1979. Discount Rate 11%.										
Midnight Rate 11%.										
Treasury Bills/Deposits										
Maturity	Settling									
1 month	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
2 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
3 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
4 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
5 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
6 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
7 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
8 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
9 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
10 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
11 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
12 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
13 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
14 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
15 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
16 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
17 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
18 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
19 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
20 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
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24 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
25 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
26 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
27 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
28 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
29 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
30 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
31 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
32 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
33 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
34 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
35 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
36 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
37 months	15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%		15.1%	
38 months	15.1%		15.1%							

# **BELL'S** SCOTCH WHISKY **BELL'S**

## Stock Exchange Prices **Oils buoyant**

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Feb 11. Dealings End, Feb 22; Contango Day, Feb 25. Settlement Day, March 3.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low		1979-80 High Low							
Stock		Price Ch'te		Div Yield		Gross Div per P.E.		Price Ch'te per P.E.		Div Yield		Gross Div per P.E.		Price Ch'te per P.E.		Div Yield		Gross Div per P.E.		Price Ch'te per P.E.		Div Yield		Gross Div per P.E.		Price Ch'te per P.E.					
BRITISH FUNDS		1979-80 High Low		Company		1979-80 High Low		Company		1979-80 High Low		Company		1979-80 High Low		Company		1979-80 High Low		Company		1979-80 High Low		Company		1979-80 High Low					
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES		1979-80 High Low		Price Ch'te per P.E.		1979-80 High Low		Price Ch'te per P.E.		1979-80 High Low		Price Ch'te per P.E.		1979-80 High Low		Price Ch'te per P.E.		1979-80 High Low		Price Ch'te per P.E.		1979-80 High Low		Price Ch'te per P.E.		1979-80 High Low					
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		A - B		C - D		E - F		G - H		I - L		M - N		O - P		Q - R		S - T		U - V		W - X		Y - Z		SHIPPING		MINES			
A - B		ADM		AEG		AEC Research		Al Ind Prod		Alcoa Holdings		Aerospace Res		Airtex Inc		Akzo Alumina Int'l		Akzo Holdings		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l	
C - D		Advanced Group		Aero Services		Aeroflot		Airtex Inc		Akzo Alumina Int'l		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings			
E - F		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcan Alumina Int'l		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
G - H		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
I - L		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
M - N		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
O - P		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
Q - R		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
S - T		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
U - V		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
W - X		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
Y - Z		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings		Alcoa Holdings					
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MINES		Bentley & Son																													

\* Ex dividend. + Ex all. b Forecast dividend. f Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. i Price at suspensions. D Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. p Bid for company. k Pro forma figures. n Forecast earnings. ^ Ex rights. x Ex-rights. o Escrow or share split. t The free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. . No significant change.



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Tuesday, 22nd January, 11 a.m.  
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Tuesday, 22nd January, 1.30 p.m.  
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CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART

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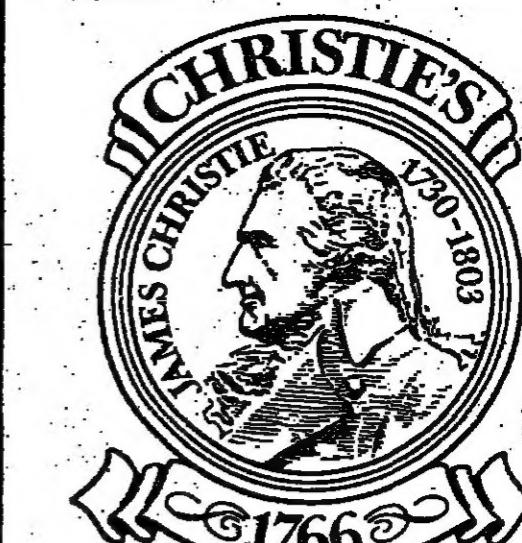
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PERSONAL CHOICE



## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

### TELEVISION

#### BBC 1

9.36 For Schools: Colleges: 9.35 Mathshow; 9.55 Maths-in-a Box; 10.15 Look and Read (BBC 1 Space); 11.15 Watch (Robinson Crusoe); 11.30 television Club; 11.38 Design by Five (Claire Royner's bedroom); 12.05 General Studies (student life). Closedown at 12.30.

12.45 News and weather. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Guests include Elizabeth Seal, the singer-dancer-actress who joins the cast of the West End musical Chicago any day now. 1.45 Triumph: the story of Miss America and the States (r). 2.00 You and Me: For the very young. 2.14 For Schools: Colleges. 2.14 Traffpunkt: Deutschland; 2.30 English: Episode 2 of the BBC TV production Julius Caesar. Closedown at 3.00. 3.25 Dechra Star: for Welsh viewers. 3.52 Play School: The story of the Princess and the Pea. 4.05 Yeatman: Cartoon. A Bear's Winter. 4.35 Jackanory: Kenneth Williams reads Norman Hunter's The Dribbles (Fiona Salter) (r).

4.40 Animal Magic: Johnny Morris.

#### BBC 2

10.05 am Are You Happy in Your Work? Industrial unionists (r). Closedown at 10.30.

11.00 am as BBC 1, 3.55.

11.25 Write Away: How to fill in a job application form (r).

11.40 It's a Great Life: What city life can do for the growing child (r). Closedown at 12.05.

2.30 pm Dilemmas: Professor Bernard Williams tackles the question: How sacred is life? Is there a ground rule for terminating it?

3.09 Illusions of Reality: How Hitler was "sold" to the world by the newscasts of the 1930s (r).

3.30 The Living City: Sociology series. Part 13—the multi-racial society (r). Closedown at 3.55.

5.40 Harold Lloyd: First in a new series for and feather programme. Terry Nutkins goes swimming with a killer whale.

5.05 John Craven's Newround: junior newsreader which adults will probably like, too.

5.15 Grange Hill: Comprehensive school serial. An accident in the gymnasium.

5.35 The Peacocks: Short comedy with Leonard Rossiter (r).

5.40 News: with Richard Baker. 5.50 Round Table: Michael Biro, Roger Boga, editor of *The Times*, Sir Charles Wootton, and William Walgrave, MP.

5.55 The Rodsford Files: A reporter is murdered after sending some incriminating evidence to Rockford, the private investigator. But the package is lost in the mail.

6.10 Decision: Third in the John Freeman series about people who have come to decisions about their future. Tonight: the three lonely old folk who have set up house together, to care for each other.

9.00 News: With Peter Woods.

9.25 Flesh and Blood: Part 3 of the series. Film of the week: *Empire*: a BBC non-fictional magazine about a Yorkshire family riven by professional and domestic problems.

Tonight: Ross' (Michael Hayston) secretary (Pamela Salem) breaks off their affair.

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12.07 Weather.

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one is carefully checked and  
proof read. When thousands of  
advertisements are handled  
each day mistakes do occur and  
we ask therefore that you check  
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cancellations a Stop Number  
will be issued to the advertiser.  
On any subsequent queries  
regarding the cancellation this  
Stop Number must be quoted.

"... God nor Saviour: who will  
have all men to be saved, and of  
the truth — I Timothy 2: 3, 4.

**BIRTHS**

**AVANNAH** — On January 19th,  
1980, at St. Paul's Church, Brook-  
es and Simon — son Joseph Robert  
Baird.

**BAIRD** — On Jan. 19th, in Reservoir  
Road, London NW1 — daughter  
(Leontine) Baird.

**BRIANT** — On January 17th, in  
London NW1 — wife of Michael  
John Briant, and Richard Briant,  
daughter of Catherine Heasler.

**BROWN** — On January 19th, in  
St. John's hospital, Cheapside,  
London EC2 — wife of Peter Brown,  
and son, a brother of Patrick

**DUNNETT** — On January 19th, at  
Pembury Hospital, Tunbridge  
Wells — wife of Alan and  
Roderick — daughter (Lorraine)

**GARRETT** — On January 19th, in  
Saudi Arabia, to Emma and Mike  
— his second son (probably Patrick

**JAMES** — On January 19th, in  
London NW1 — son of Peter and  
Jane, brother of Alexander and  
David — son John.

**HUGHES-LEWIS** — On 14 January,  
in St. John's Hospital, Cheapside,  
London EC2 — daughter (Samantha

—) Jane Goldman in his 90th year.

**The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,128**

This puzzle, used at the York regional final of the Curly Sack/  
Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30  
minutes by 56 per cent of the finalists.

**ACROSS**

1 Slave can ball out in tem-  
pest (7).

5 Take officer to the river  
(7).

9 Eighty pints? Magni-  
ficient! (5).

10 State term (9).

11 Using maxims, like Swiss  
bankers? (6).

12 Make me a new one  
just for this complaint (8).

14 Reflects on sources of inspi-  
ration (5).

15 Roundabout Vesuvius? peak  
many fools may fall into  
this (8).

18 Mum's mad to get up and  
do abstract work (9).

20 Some harness this sort of  
element (5).

23 Spots in pieces in which we  
find tea (8).

24 Coming late in the year (6).

26 He lowers value of French  
farm vehicle (9).

27 Col of racing (5).

28 Sweet way with uncouth  
beginner (7).

29 A and C are dispirited.  
Next? Can't agree (7).

**DOWN**

1 Entertainments such as old  
maid provides (4-5).

2 Divisions of Rome, others  
British and foreign (7).

3 Main aim citable as being  
different (6, 3).

4 Cudgel check (4).

5 Creatures with more under-  
standing than most? (10).

**BIRTHS**

**KONIG DE CHAPPELLE** — At Croy-  
don, Surrey, Channel Islands  
on January 18th, 1980, to Gillian  
and Christopher — son (Christopher).

**LEWIS** — On January 17th, in  
North Staffs Maternity Hospital,  
Macclesfield, Cheshire — son (Christopher),  
Marilyn (nee Fisher) and Tony  
Lewis.

**MEEZER** — On January 21st to  
Shirley, to Alan and Lynne — son

Matthew (Matthew).

**ORWIN** — On 17th January, 1980,  
in the Life Clinical Hospital, 100  
Lambeth Road, London SE1 — son  
Matthew (Matthew) and wife  
Veronica and daughter (Veronica)

Matthew (Matthew).

**ROBERTSON** — On June 12th, 1979,  
in Walsall, West Midlands — son (Matthew),  
Robert.

**WIGGS** — On January 21st, at  
Harrow, Middlesex — son (Matthew),  
Stephen (Stephen) and David —  
a daughter (Caroline Sloane).

**WILSON** — On 19th January, 1980,  
in Northants — son (Matthew),  
Mark — son (Matthew).

**YOUNG** — On January 21st, in  
London — son (Matthew),  
Matthew (Matthew).

**DEATHS**

**GOODFELLOW** — On January 16, 1980,  
Gidea Park, Essex — son (Matthew),  
Giles (Matthew), Gidea Park, Essex.  
Giles' widow, wife of Christopher  
Goodfellow, died in her 85th year, wife  
of Christopher Goodfellow, and  
beloved mother of Christopher  
and Christopher.

**HARRIS** — On January 17th, 1980,  
in the Life Clinical Hospital, 100  
Lambeth Road, London SE1 — son  
Matthew (Matthew) and wife  
Veronica and daughter (Veronica)

Matthew (Matthew).

**GRIMES** — On January 17th, 1980,  
at Greyfriars, Fleetwood, Lancashire —  
son (Matthew), Christopher, and wife  
Veronica — son (Matthew).

**HOLMES** — On January 18th, 1980,  
at home, Buntingford, Hertfordshire —  
son (Matthew), Christopher, and wife  
Veronica — son (Matthew).

**HORN** — On January 18th, 1980,  
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